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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

Combine Employment with Education and Transformation, and Combine Transformation with Bold Employment 1

Show Full Trust Politically, Make Bold Use in Work and Give Patient Ideological Help 6

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Page

Encourage Technical Personnel To Do Technical Research for the Sake of the Revolution 9

LINE EDUCATION FOR CADRES

Regard Reading and Study As a Fundamental Task in Line Education 12

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Northeast China Province Makes New Achievements in Industrial Production 16

SMALL FACTORIES

Shanghai Develops Neighborhood Factories 17

FRUIT TREES

Northwest China Highland Plants More Fruit Trees 19

FOREIGN RELATIONS

AAJA

AAJA Meeting Marks Afro-Asian Journalists' Day 20

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Fetes Albanian Opera and Ballet Troupe 23

CHINA AND BURUNDI

New Chinese Ambassador to Burundi Leaves Peking for Post 24

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Friend Stewart Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China 24

CHINA AND CHILE

PLA Deputy Chief of General Staff Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Captain Lopez of Chilean Naval Vessel and Other Chilean Friends 24

Officers and Men of Chilean Naval Vessel Arrive in Hangchow 26

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "The People of the Three Indochinese Countries Are Fighting in Unity and Advancing in Victory" 27

Page

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Visiting Iranian Government Civil Aviation Delegation 29

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Ministry of Youth Affairs Fetes Chinese Table Tennis Team 30

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements Opened in Mauritania 31

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk and Wife Give Grand Banquet Warmly Celebrating 40th Anniversary of Founding of Korean People's Revolutionary Army 31

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk's Speech 33

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's Speech 37

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Korean Men's Basketball Team 39

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Performs at Peking Soiree Before Leaving for DPRK 40

CHINA AND PERU

Mme. Velasco Sends Telegram to Premier Chou En-lai 41

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Doctors Group Leaves Peking 42

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet 8th Anniversary of Tanzania 42

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Tanzanian President 43

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Government Trade Delegation Feted in South China City 44

Page

NATIONAL

LITERATURE

Learn the Class Viewpoint and Method of Class Analysis in Lu Hsün's Satirical Essays 45

Swindlers and Rumors - by Hsüeh Hsün 53

Sham "Comrades-in-Arms," Real Vermin 55

TRAINING OF NEW CADRES

Train Large Numbers of New Cadres in a Planned Way 57

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Minority Nationality Workers Mature Rapidly in Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet 60

OBITUARY

CPPCC Vice Chairman Li Teh-chuan Dies 66

MODEL PARTY SECRETARY

East China Commune Party Secretary Keeps Close Ties with Laboring People 68

INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT

Advances in Northwest China Province Industry, Transport 70

COMMERCE

Shanghai Improves Commercial Work for Industry, Agriculture 70

MEDICINE

Northwest China Army Hospital Introduces New Method To Treat Optic Atrophy 72

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Peking for Tirana 74

Chinese Youth Football Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania 74

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Goods Exchange and Payments Agreement between China and Germany for 1972 Signed in Berlin 75

Page

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Prime Minister Penn Nouth Gives Grand Reception in Celebration of 2nd Anniversary of Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference 76

Prime Minister Penn Nouth Speaks at Peking Reception in Celebration of 2nd Anniversary of Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference 77

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's Speech at Reception Given by Prime Minister Penn Nouth in Celebration of Second Anniversary of Summit Conference of Indochinese Peoples 80

RSVN Charge d'Affaires A.I. Tran Binh's Speech at Reception Given by Prime Minister Penn Nouth in Celebration of 2nd Anniversary of Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference 81

DRVN Charge d'Affaires A.I. Nguyen Tien's Speech at Reception Given by Prime Minister Penn Nouth in Celebration of 2nd Anniversary of Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference 82

CHINA AND IRAN

Chi Peng-fei, Kuang Jen-nung Meet Iranian Government Civil Aviation Delegation 83

First Iranian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu 84

CHINA AND ITALY

"Genitori" Delegation from Italy Leaves Peking for South China 84

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Okinawa Youth Friendship Group Arrives in Peking 85

Wang Kuo-chuan, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Friendship Delegation of Youth Activists of Takahagi Prefecture of Japan 85

CHINA AND LAGOS

Chinese Medical Workers Arrive in Lagos 86

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Supports Palestinian Struggle 86

Page

CHINA AND MALTA

China-Malta Agreement on Long-Term, Interest-Free Loan by China to Malta Signed 87

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Government Military Delegation Lays Wreaths at Monuments to Korean, Chinese, Soviet Martyrs in Pyongyang 88

Kim Il Sung Military Academy Welcome Chinese Government Military Delegation 88

Exhibition of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Works and Photos of His Revolutionary Activities Closes in Peking 92

Korean Men's Basketball Team Plays Friendly Match with Peking Team 92

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Vice President of Sierra Leone Receives Chinese Economic, Technical Study Group 93

CHINA AND TOGO

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Togolese National Day 93

CHINA AND UN

Chou Hua-min Meets Delegation Leaders from Egypt, Peru, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Somalia, Syria 94

NATIONAL

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Get Rid of Old Ideas, Strive To Bring Up New People - by Hsing Ch'i-i 95

Remold and Improve in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements - by Chao Lo-jui 98

Only by Setting a Stern Demand on Oneself Could One Carry Out Management Boldly - by Ts'ao Wei-hsiao 100

COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

Strengthen Collective Leadership and Make Good Revolutionary Unity 103

Page

PARTY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Tach'eng Hsien Party Committee Attaches Importance to Mass Letters and Visits 106

PARTY LEADERSHIP IN EDUCATION

Strengthen in a Practical Way Party Leadership Over Teaching of Cultural Lessons 108

CADRE POLICY

Handle Correctly and Make Use of Cadres in Accordance With the Party's Policy 112

LOCAL INDUSTRY

North China Shansi Province Steps Up Development of Local Industry 115

VETERAN WORKER

Skilled Steel Maker--Li Shao-kuei 116

OIL WORKERS

Revolutionary Spirit of Taching Oil Workers 118

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Southwest China Peasants Farm Scientifically 120

SPORT

China's 1972 National Juniors' Table Tennis Tournament Closes 122

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ballet Troupe Arrives in Peking 123

Albanian Ballet Troupe Feted in Peking 124

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Receives Chinese Government Military Delegation in Pyongyang 125

Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth and Other Distinguished Cambodian Guests Take Part in Manual Labor in Friendship Commune 126

Page

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Ambassador Visits West Cameroon 127

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Government Shipping Delegation Leaves Ceylon for Home 127

CHINA AND CHILE

Captain of Chilean Naval Vessel Gives Cocktail Party in Shanghai 128

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban National Gymnastic Team Arrives in Peking 129

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Foreign Diplomatic Officials in China Visit Loyang, Sian and Tachai 130

FOREIGN TRADE

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Chieh Back in Peking 130

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Government Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Peking 131

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Ambassador Gives Dinner Party for Visit of Chinese Table Tennis Team to Iraq 131

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wang Kuo-chuan Fetes Japanese Friends 132

Japan-China Friendship Workers' Study Group Arrives in Peking 132

Delegation of Japanese Table Tennis Association Arrives in Peking 133

Widow of Koji Goto Arrives in Peking 133

CHINA AND NEPAL

12th Anniversary of Nepal-China Treaty Celebrated in Kathmandu 134

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Comrade Kim Il Sung Receives and Gives Luncheon to Chinese Government Military Delegation 135

Page

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao Meet and Fete Comrade Le Duc Tho and Other Vietnamese Comrades 136

Le Duc Tho and Other Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms Leave Peking for Paris 137

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Deputy Chief of General Staff Fetes Pakistan Military Delegation 138

Chinese Border Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Pakistan 138

Delegation of Pakistan Table Tennis Federation Arrives in Peking 139

CHINA AND PHILIPPINE

Delegation of Philippine Association of Women Doctors Arrives in Peking 139

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Poland Presents Credentials 140

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Government Military Delegation Calls on Romanian Government Military Delegation 141

Romanian Government Military Delegation Arrives in Peking 141

Comrades Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Yao Wen-yuan Hold Talks with Comrade Emil Bodnaras 142

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet Welcoming Romanian Government Military Delegation 143

Delegation of Romanian Patriotic Detachments Arrives in Peking 145

CHINA AND SYRIA

Teng Ying-chao, Ou Tang-liang and Ting Hsueh-sung Meet Syrian Women's Delegation 145

Syrian Women's Delegation Feted in Peking 146

CHINA AND US

US Solidarity Delegation with Chinese People Arrives in Peking 147

US Scholar Benedict Stavis Leaves Peking 147

Page

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation in Los Angeles 147

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home 149

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chinese Ambassador to GDR Leaves for Home 149

NATIONAL

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Conscientiously Read and Study and Go Deep into the Midst of Basic Levels To Do a Good Job 150

ERRANT CADRES

Party Committee of Nanching Hsien, Fukien Province, Treats Erring Cadres in Line with Chairman Mao's Teaching 153

CADRE POLICY

Chinghai Hsien Committee Seriously Carries Out Party's Policy Toward Cadres 156

MASS LINE

Resolutely Uphold the Marxist Theory of Knowledge - by Wei Yung-p'u 158

EXPORT FAIR

Visit to China's 1972 Spring Export Commodities Fair 167

WORKERS' SANATORIUM

Workers' Sanatorium in Southwest China 171

OILFIELD

Northwest China Oilfield Becomes Industrial-Agricultural District 172

IRON AND STEEL

Iron and Steel Output Rises and Quality Improves at Anshan 173

INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT

Shanghai Makes New Achievements in Industry, Transport 174

Page

POWER GENERATION

Fukien Province Increases Power Industry 176

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Tientsin Makes Progress in Industry 177

FARM MECHANIZATION

East China Province Makes Progress in Farm Mechanization 177

SPRING FARMING

Spring Wheat Sowing Well Done in Northern China 178

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

PLA Units on Fukien Front To Suspend Shelling on May 1 179

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk and His Wife Give Dinner for Chinese Government Military Delegation in Pyongyang 180

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Government Shipping Delegation Back in Peking from Ceylon 181

CHINA AND GUINEA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Guinean Premier Lanssana Beavogui 181

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Table Tennis Team Calls at PLO Baghdad Office 182

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves for Damascus After Iraq Visit 183

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Documentaries Shown in Italian Institutes, University 183

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Guest Goro Tagawa 184

Wang Kuo-chuan, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Okinawa Youth Friendship Group 184

Page

Ni Chih-fu, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Friends 184

CHINA AND LEBANON

First Lebanese Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking 185

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Mexico City 185

CHINA AND NEPAL

Delegation of Nepalese Table Tennis Association Arrives in Peking 186

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Government Military Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet in Pyongyang 187

Chinese Government Military Delegation Back in Peking from Pyongyang 189

Korean Visiting Group to China Arrives in Peking 191

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Heroic Vietnamese People Cannot Be Intimidated into Submission, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator 192

Chinese Communications Delegation Leaves Hanoi for Home 193

CHINA AND SYRIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Syrian Women's Delegation 194

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Damascus 194

CHINA AND US

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets "US Solidarity Delegation with Chinese People" 195

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits San Francisco 196

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves US for Mexico 197

CHINA AND USSR

Soviet Government Delegation to Sino-Soviet Boundary Negotiations Invited To Visit Parts of China 198

Page

NATIONAL

CADRE POLICY

Implement the Party's Policy Toward Cadres Concretely in the Midst of Struggle 199

REMOLDING OF CADRES

Everything Is Done for Students' Ideological Remolding 206

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

Excellent Situation on China's Metallurgical Front 212

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Peking Warmly Celebrates May Day 215

Nationwide May Day Celebrations in China 216

Jubilant May Day Celebrations in Peking 219

MODEL WORKER

Model Worker Makes New Contributions 223

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Peking Workers March Ahead 225

More Industrial Workers in Tibet 227

COAL MINING

China's Coal Mines Guarantee Safety and Welfare Benefits 228

OIL PRODUCTION

Maoming, China's New Industrial City, Overfulfills First Quarter's Plan 229

LIGHT INDUSTRY

East China Province Expands Light Industry 230

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Inner Mongolia Has More Industrial Workers of Minority Nationalities 231

Page

FISHING

China's Coastal Areas Report Good Fish Catches 232

SHEEP BREEDS

China Improves Sheep Breeds 233

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

First Friendly Albanian-Chinese Football Match in Tirana 235

CHINA AND CANADA

Trade Mission of Canadian Importers Association Leaves Peking 236

CHINA AND CUBA

Peking Banquet in Honor of Cuban National Gymnastic Team 237

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Government Aeronautical Delegation Arrives in Peking 237

Peking Banquet Honors Ethiopian Government Aeronautical Delegation 238

CHINA AND IRAQ

Delegation of Iraqi Table Tennis Association Arrives in Peking 238

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Delegation of Kuwait Table Tennis Federation Arrives in Peking 239

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Writer Leaves Peking for Southern China 239

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vice Premier Nieh Jung-chen Meets DRVN Government Surveying and Cartography Delegation 240

Vietnamese Surveying and Cartography Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 240

Delegation of DRVN Table Tennis Association Arrives in Peking 241

Page

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrades Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Yao Wen-yuan Continue Talks with Comrade Emil Bodnaras 241

Li Hsien-nien, Chiao Pei-hsin Meet Romanian National Bank Delegation 242

CHINA AND RWANDA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Leaves Peking for Rwanda 242

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Football Delegation Arrives in Damascus 243

Chinese, Syrian Ping Pong Players Play First Match in Damascus 243

Delegation of Syrian Sports Federation Arrives in Peking 244

CHINA AND US

US Senators Mansfield and Scott Leave Kwangchow for Home 245

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* NATIONAL *
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POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

Combine Employment with Education and Transformation, and Combine Transformation with Bold Employment

- The Party committee of Tach'ing Research Institute vigorously conducts line education and firmly carries out the Party's policy toward intellectuals, thus bringing about a new situation of revolution and scientific research in the whole institute

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 21, 1972)

(Dispatch from our own correspondent) Guided by the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress, the Party committee of the Tach'ing Research Institute vigorously conducts education in ideology and political line and firmly carries out in an all-round manner the Party's policy toward intellectuals. The revolutionary activism of the scientific and technical personnel is aroused. A new picture of revolution and scientific research appears in the whole institute.

After the founding of the new Party committee of the Tach'ing Research Institute, firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals was all along taken as an important task. To unify thinking on this policy, the Party committee of the institute held a policy study class and organized cadres and the masses to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's writings on intellectuals and the Party's policy toward intellectuals. Thinking of the ultra-"Left" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers was vigorously criticized. In study, everyone came to understand further that the Party's policy on unity, education and transformation of intellectuals was a closely-bound and inseparable whole and that unity and employment and education and transformation represent a unity of opposites.

Relatively deeply influenced by the revisionist line, intellectuals must receive re-education and remold their world outlook. But only in the midst of employment and in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements can their world outlook be gradually transformed. The idea that "employment follows a world outlook transformation" is in reality a reflection of the remnant poison of "cultivation behind closed doors" and "musing over mistakes behind closed doors" advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Therefore, we must doggedly adhere to the guideline calling for simultaneous employment and transformation, and combine employment with education and transformation or education and transformation with employment.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Arouse all positive factors and unite with all those that can be united with," the Party committee of Tach'ing Research Institute made a strict distinction between the two different categories of contradiction in handling problems related to intellectuals. On the basis of a clarified idea about the character of a contradiction, it put full trust in those intellectuals really willing to serve socialism, and made bold use of them. In putting intellectuals to use, emphasis was laid on a clear line of distinction in the following several respects:

First, a strict distinction must be made between giving full scope to the technical skills of high and middle-level intellectuals under the guidance of a correct line and the "line of reliance on specialists."

Last year, the Party committee of the institute decided to appoint for responsible scientific research jobs in the production department of the institute five engineers with a relatively good performance in receiving re-education. Some comrades then had doubts, taking this as an effort to toe the "line of reliance on specialists." The Party committee gave them timely line and policy education. They were made to understand that the line of reliance on specialists means letting specialists exercise full powers over scientific research, doing away with Party leadership and the mass line, and taking everything dictated by specialists as final.

On the other hand, under the centralized leadership of the Party, we resolutely rely on the masses and give full play to the technical skills of the intellectuals in line with the Party's policy. This is a far cry from the "line of reliance on specialists." Having attained a heightened policy and ideological level, these comrades showed energetic support for the five engineers in their work. The five engineers also took this as a mark of the Party's concern and trust and energetically went deep into the midst of worksites to make investigations and studies.

To meet production needs, they on their own initiative suggested to the leadership scientific research items and worked out scientific research programs. A boost was given to the development of scientific research work.

Second, a strict distinction must be made between the Party's class policy of "paying attention to one's background but not as the sole consideration, with emphasis laid on one's political performance" and "a blurred class line."

Those revolutionary intellectuals from exploiting class families are not members of the exploiting class. Employment of these intellectuals in line with the Party's policy shows a principled difference as far as the "blurred class line" is concerned. Only by placing in important positions those class enemies as good people can we be following the "blurred class line." Many of the intellectuals of this institute came from families of non-laboring people. In accordance with the Party's policy, the Party committee of the institute subjected them to a class and historical analysis. Proper work was arranged for them in light of their different conditions.

Third, strict distinction must be made between employment of intellectuals associated with political and historical problems and employment of bad elements.

Concerning those intellectuals associated with political and historical problems, we must take note of not only the relatively great complexity of history but also their progress after long-term education under the Party. If with their political and historical problems pinpointed, they still show personal progress, then they should be taken into employ again.

Fourth, strict distinction must be made between wilful sabotage and a certain loss caused to the state in scientific experiment under the influence of an erroneous line.

Under the influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, scientific and technical personnel commit this or that mistake in scientific research, thus causing damage to the state's property. This is a result of the pernicious influence of the revisionist scientific research line, and must be strictly distinguished from wilful sabotage. Though technical personnel have made a mistake, so long as they realize it and are willing to make a correction, we should show them fervent concern and put them to use.

To give better play to the active role of scientific and technical personnel, the Party committee of the institute strengthens line education for them and helps them to distinguish between the right and the wrong line in scientific research work through organizing them to read and study assiduously, calling mass line analysis meetings, unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and adopting other means. In this regard, stress is laid on leading the scientific and technical personnel to draw a clear line of distinction in the following several aspects:

First, a clear line must be drawn between technical research for the revolution and "technique first":

The Party committee of the institute organizes all to study Chairman Mao's writings on the relations between politics and technique. Everyone

is made to realize that politics is the commander and the soul and that "technique first" means caring nothing about politics and about the line and getting buried in technical research for personal fame and in order to gain the status of a specialist, and thus losing one's bearings and stumbling onto the evil road.

To meet the needs of revolution and production and construction, under the guidance of the correct line, we assiduously apply ourselves to technical research in an effort to raise our professional level. This is basically different from "technique first."

With thinking clarified, an upsurge of effort to study politics and study technique for the revolution is brought about in the whole institute. An effective boost is given to the penetrating development of scientific research work. The scientific and technical personnel of the fluid mechanics research section are keen on technical research, courageous in creating and bold in innovation. By teaming up with workers and the cadres, they have overcome one obstacle after another, and at last turned out a mercury-free analytical instrument for high-pressure properties of matter. Conditions are thus created for the better analysis of the physical parameters of oil layers.

Second, a clear line must be drawn between "making things foreign serve things Chinese" and the "slavish comprador philosophy":

Through revolutionary mass criticism, all come to understand that "slavish comprador philosophy" means worshipping things foreign, copying these in their entirety and tailing after foreigners. In the light of the practical needs of our country, to look up foreign literature for data in an analytical and critical way and draw on the beneficial experience of foreign countries means "making things foreign serve things Chinese." There is a difference in principle between this and the "slavish comprador philosophy." With a clear line drawn, all seriously study data from foreign countries in accordance with the needs of scientific research. In only several months' time, a research section, on the basis of study of foreign data, has combined the mining of an oilfield with the writing of 72 investigative reports on foreign scientific literature. A boost is given to the intensive development of the scientific research effort of this section.

Third, a clear line must be drawn between different views motivated solely by science and technique and the two-line struggle in scientific research work.

In accordance with the guideline, "Let hundred flowers bloom and hundred schools of thought contend," put forward by Chairman Mao, the Party committee of this research institute energetically encourages a vigorous debate on various scientific and technical problems and promotes the practice of daring to air different views, daring to create new things and daring to face hazards for the revolution.

Last year, the Oilfield Geological Research Section sent a geologist to a well-drilling team to join the workers and cadres in studying the solution to a technical problem about the positioning of a shaft near a fault. On arriving at the site, he found from a finalized shaft-positioning work program that a shaft to be set up lay too far away from a fault. If this program were to be carried out, a large amount of crude oil near the fault would drain underground and go to waste. In the light of available data about the fault in this location, he boldly suggested a relocation of the shaft. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching on problems of right and wrong in science and technology. "We should maintain a prudent attitude and promote free discussion without making hasty conclusions," the Party branch organized workers and cadres and technical personnel to hold a discussion on his suggestion. Everyone spoke freely what was in his mind and aired his own views. After a vigorous debate, the suggestion was unanimously approved. The shaft was placed 80 meters nearer the fault. A saving in crude oil was effected for the state.

Due to a clear distinction between the right and the wrong line in scientific research work, the revolutionary enthusiasm of scientific and technical personnel is further aroused. Last year, 59 scientific research items were completed, over 30 percent more than in 1970. A new contribution is thus made toward oilfield mining.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "A change in the world outlook is a fundamental one, but the great majority of intellectuals cannot as yet be considered as having undergone such a transformation," the Party committee of the research institute pays attention to the education and transformation of intellectuals while freely putting them to use.

The Party committee of Tach'ing Research Institute has made marked progress in the firm implementation of the policy toward intellectuals. In practice, it has come to understand deeply that the process of firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals is one marked by a violent struggle between two ways of thinking and two lines. Only by directing vigorous efforts toward ideological and political line education can we have such education permeate every link and every step and continuously help all to raise their awareness of line struggle and distinguish between right and wrong. Only in this way can we carry out firmly and in an all-round manner the Party's policy on unity, education and transformation of intellectuals organizationally and ideologically.

* * *

Show Full Trust Politically, Make Bold Use in Work and Give Patient Ideological Help

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 21, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Hofei) In the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of No. 1 Agricultural Machine Factory of Anhwei Province seriously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and implement on a firm basis the Party's policy toward intellectuals. They show the technical personnel full trust politically, make bold use of them in work and give them patient help ideologically. The latter's activism is aroused. A contribution is made toward socialist construction.

No. 1 Agricultural Machine Factory of Anhwei Province has over 60 technicians. In the past, under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some technical personnel showed the old defect of staying away from the masses and from practice. In the great cultural revolution, with such excuses as "technique in command" and "reliance on experts in running factories," swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type negated the role of technical personnel from the standpoint of the ultra-"Left." The Party committee and revolutionary committee of No. 1 Agricultural Machine Factory conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy and summed up the factory's experience related to the history and the reality of the two-line struggle in the handling of intellectuals. It was deeply realized that only by seriously carrying out on a firm basis the Party's policy toward intellectuals and uniting the overwhelming majority of technical personnel could a socialist enterprise be run well. They repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings, "For our country's great cause of socialist construction, as many intellectuals as possible are needed for its service" and "The correct policy toward intellectuals is one of the important conditions for revolutionary victory." They raised their awareness and strengthened their regard for policy. They took the firm implementation of the policy on intellectuals as an important task and gave it constant publicity and a constant check. The Party's policy was hammered home to the broad masses and turned into conscious mass action.

How should intellectuals be correctly evaluated is an important problem in the firm implementation of policy. Some comrades once saw more negative factors than positive ones in the technical personnel. So they had no great trust in the latter politically. To counter such a situation, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the factory repeatedly preached to everyone the Party's policy and joined these comrades in applying the "one dividing into two" viewpoint in making a historical and all-round analysis of the technical personnel. It was stressed that attention should be paid to their political showing, full consideration given to the political and ideological changes they had undergone after tempering in the great cultural revolution, and trust put in them who might under the Party's leadership continuously strengthen the transformation of their world outlook and contribute toward the revolution. After elaborate work, awareness was

unified all around. Policy was carried out on a firm basis. With the concern and trust shown by the Party organization and the masses, these technical personnel felt the warmth of the Party and became more energetic in working for the revolution.

When the higher-ups demanded the trial-production of a tractor of the Chianghuai Brand by this factory, the Party committees of the factory aroused the technical personnel to the full and let them join the workers and cadres in working on designing and trial production. Many technical personnel were serious and responsible in their jobs and went through a repeated process of investigation and study. Mass opinions were solicited. Prudent attention was given to designing. They fought shoulder-to-shoulder with the workers. Thanks to the concerted efforts of the comrades of the whole factory and the energetic support of the relevant units, in only 60 days and more, three tractors were designed and trial produced, quality measuring up to requirements. Not long after, the tractors designed by the factory were put into formal production. A contribution was made toward the development of agricultural production.

In uniting technical personnel, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the No. 1 Agricultural Machine Factory of Anhwei Province made a point of respecting and adopting their rational opinions and gave them fervent encouragement for the achievements scored by them.

Last year, in discussing a revision of the type and model of tractors, some technical personnel suggested that several tractors be turned out on an experimental basis first prior to a decision on production. Some people held that this would make things go too slowly and called for cancellation of experimental production. The Party committee of the factory made an elaborate analysis of these two views. Finally it was decided that formal production of tractors of new models be preceded by an experiment. As a result, new-type tractors turned out compare more favorably in performance and efficiency. The production plan for last year was overfulfilled ahead of schedule.

To give full play to the role of the technical personnel, the Party committee of the factory pays attention to their education and transformation and leads them in following unswervingly the road of integration with workers and peasants. The Party committee and revolutionary committee of the factory hold that a good job done in education and transformation of technical personnel would help better toward uniting them and giving play to their role. The leading comrades of the factory constantly engage technical personnel in heart-to-heart talks. Forums and study classes are held. The aim is to organize them to read and study seriously, unfold revolutionary mass criticism, eliminate the remaining poisonous influence of revisionism, foster the idea that the masses are the real heroes, the idea of practice first and other fundamental Marxist viewpoints and raise their consciousness in penetrating into the world of reality to learn from the masses. To insure constant integration between the technical personnel and the workers, the Party committee of the factory energetically creates conditions for this and sets up some systems. To design and manufacture

tractors geared to local rural needs, some technical personnel join the workers in going deep into the midst of many communes and brigades in Huaipeh and south Anhwei. Defying wind and rainstorms and severe cold, they work together on experimental cultivation to get at first-hand data. They are hailed by the local poor and lower-middle peasants.

* * *

Encourage Technical Personnel To Do Technical Research for the Sake of the Revolution

- This is done by the Anyang Machine Tools Factory in the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 21, 1972)

The Party committee of Anyang Machine Tools Factory, Honan, seriously carries out on a firm basis the Party's policy toward intellectuals. It combines employment of technical personnel with continuous ideological and political line education and encourages them to work boldly and do technical research for the revolution. Better play is given to their revolutionary enthusiasm. A boost is provided for the development of revolution and production throughout the factory. Last year, this factory overfulfilled ahead of schedule the state's production plan for it. This year, it further fulfilled ahead of time the production plan for the first quarter. It also trial produced four new products. The up-to-standard rate of products exceeded 98.5 percent.

After the 9th Party National Congress, the Party committee of the Anyang Machine Tools Factory arranged for the overwhelming majority of technical personnel to do technical work in production departments, in line with the Party's policy toward intellectuals. Some of these technical personnel are entrusted with technical leadership work at the factory and workshop levels. They have made certain achievements in promoting revolution and stimulating production. But a small number of technical personnel were still encumbered with an ideological burden. Their revolutionary enthusiasm had not been fully aroused.

This problem aroused the attention of the Party committee of the factory. In an investigation and study, it was found that the main cause was that some technical personnel had failed to draw a clear line between technical research for the revolution and putting "technique in command," and that after the criticism of "technique in command," there again appeared the erroneous idea of "technique being useless," and no one dared to do technical work.

To counter these erroneous ideas, the Party committee of the factory and Party branches of various workshops organized technical personnel to study repeatedly, through study classes, forums and other media, Chairman Mao's teachings on the correct handling of the relations between politics and technique and organized them to draw a clear line of distinction between "reliance on experts to run factories" and the strengthening of technical management under the command of the revolution, between "technique first" and technical research for the revolution. They were made to see clearly what Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was and what was Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Meanwhile, the leading members of the Party committee and the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the Party branches of various workshops

took the lead in studying technique and doing technical research. The technical personnel were made to give up their ideological misgivings. Their activism for doing technical research for the revolution was aroused.

The Party committee of Anyang Machine Tools Factory and the Party branches of various workshops also hold regular technical study classes and organize technical personnel to associate production practice with an energetic study of production techniques and bold trial production of new products. Last year, the state entrusted this factory with the trial production and manufacture of a 105-ton heavy-duty lathe. The technical personnel and the broad masses of workers of this factory conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teachings of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle." With the workers of Tach'ing as an example, they developed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act. By making drawings and working out designs on their own, making use of simple available equipment and resorting to native means and adopting the "ants-gnawing-on-a-bone" technique, they at last trial manufactured a heavy-duty lathe measuring up to an advanced level.

"A change in the world outlook is a fundamental one." In the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, Anyang Machine Tools Factory energetically helps the technical personnel to banish the bourgeois idea of fame and personal wealth and foster the world outlook of wholehearted service to the people. Under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, a small number of technical personnel of this factory thought of working on major technical innovations and were unwilling to give attention to minor ones. To counter such a situation, the Party committee of the factory and the Party branches of various workshops constantly organize technical personnel to study Chairman Mao's "Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and other works and associate practice with the elimination of the idea of fame and wealth.

A technical worker originally with the technical section was later assigned to technical work in the No. 3 workshop. He considered that he could do nothing great in the workshop and was not content with his job. On noting this, the Party branch of the workshop gave him patient education and helped him raise his awareness. Thereafter, he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works and criticized his own bourgeois world outlook. He humbly received re-education from the working class and joined the workers in solving many key problems in production. In October last year, this workshop wanted to trial produce and produce a new product but for lack of the necessary equipment, it could not meet such a demand. With the help of master workers, he repeatedly researched and experimented and turned out a converted planer. The problem of lack of equipment was solved. The new product was trial manufactured according to plan.

Due to the firm serious implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, Anyang Machine Tools Factory has aroused the revolutionary activism of technical personnel. From the second half of last

year, the technical personnel joined the workers in an energetic technical innovation effort. Over 250 major and minor innovations were worked out, among them more than 120 sets of special-purpose equipment produced or converted. An effective boost was given to the development of production.

* * *

LINE EDUCATION FOR CADRES

Regard Reading and Study As a Fundamental Task in Line Education

- The CCP Ch'angch'un Municipal Committee actively leads the cadres and people in reading the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, sets in motion the continuing development of the mass movement of study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in the whole city and strengthens their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 23, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Ch'angch'un, April 22, 1972) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," leading members of the CCP Ch'angch'un Municipal Committee conscientiously read the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, constantly strengthen leadership over the reading and studying of cadres of Party organizations and revolutionary committees and people at the basic level, set in motion the continuing deepening of the mass movement of study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in the whole city, increase the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line of the cadres and the people and developed the excellent situation in revolution and production.

Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, the principal leading members of the CCP Ch'angch'un Municipal Committee have in close conjunction with the reality of the three great revolutionary movements read seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao and constantly armed themselves with dialectical materialism and historical materialism. For the past two years, they have all along maintained getting together one day a week for collective study, and when they have to go to the factories or to the countryside, they will always bring their books along with them and carry out self-education in conjunction with their work. Even the pressure of work could not deter them and after each phase of study they would mutually exchange what they learned. In reading they delved into study diligently and in a solid and down-to-earth manner, and when problems were encountered they would voluntarily seek the help of others. They insist on knowing a thing thoroughly and grasping its spiritual essence. By means of the reading and study, they have continued to overcome idealism and metaphysics, raised their theoretical level, and strengthened their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They deeply feel that after reading the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, they have become more sober in line struggle, are able to see the problems encountered more comprehensively and have become more active in their work.

The principal leading members of the CCP Ch'angch'un Municipal Committee have realized that it is not enough simply to be a leading member

setting the pace in studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought well, but one must also actively and enthusiastically organize and help the basic level cadres and the people to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought well, for only thus could they insure the better implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

On the basis of such understanding, the municipal Party committee regards leading the cadres and the people to read the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao as a fundamental task in carrying out education in ideology and political line, realistically strengthens leadership over the study movement and continues to study the situation of the movement.

At present the consciousness of the cadres and the people of this city to read and study has continued to rise. In the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, the cadres and people have, in conjunction with the criticism and repudiation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, seriously studied such philosophical works of Chairman Mao as "On Practice," "On Contradictions" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" as well as relevant works of Marx and Lenin and outstanding results have been gained.

The principal leading members of the CCP Ch'angch'un Municipal Committee have regularly gone deep into the basic level, on the one hand to study together with the people, exchange agreement in study with them and lead them in carrying out reading better. On the other hand, by making painstaking and meticulous investigation and study, they have grasped and solved in time new problems that continued to appear in the study movement.

In the latter part of last year, Su Chün-lu, the secretary of the municipal Party committee went to the Ch'angch'un General Glass Plant to settle down, and discovered that in the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement in this plant, some of the comrades were under the impression that the repudiation of revisionism was the urgent task of the moment and that the study of theory was a long-term affair which could be carried out slowly so there was no need for anxiety, and because of that the seed of slackening theoretical study began to take root.

This leading comrade felt that it was a reflection of inadequate understanding of the significance of study. He therefore helped the Party committee of the plant to hold reading and study classes and enabled everybody to understand correctly the importance of study as well as the grasping of revolutionary theory. They realized that swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type had used rumors and lies to cover up their reactionary features, and in order to distinguish and rip away their masks, they must grasp Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. The better they mastered Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the more penetrating would the criticism and repudiation of revisionism be carried out. The Party committee of this plant further raised the consciousness of its study, and in the struggle for the criticism and repudiation of swindlers of the Liu Shao-

ch'i type, organized the cadres and people of the whole plant to study diligently the philosophical works of Chairman Mao. Those with reading ability also studied relevant chapters from the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and that enabled everybody to further distinguish the reactionary essence of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers and set in motion the development of the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement.

Having a target to aim at, the municipal Party committee has been able to direct the study movement better, and it has also charged the departments concerned to carry out investigation and study of the condition of study of cadres and people in five hsien, five ch'ü as well as major factories, mines, enterprises and units in the city one by one, to solve in time problems that existed in study and to see to it that the advance of the study movement could be carried out in a solid and down-to-earth manner.

In leading the study movement, the CCP Ch'angch'un Municipal Committee feels that the state of study by the leading bodies of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at the basic level invariably reflects directly the standard of study of the units themselves. Because of that, they have maintained grasping the leadership cadres at various levels well, and in particular, placed the study of the No. 1 and the No. 2 persons in a prominent position and energetically helped them to improve their theoretical level, which not only has stimulated the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in the various basic level units, but also given an impetus to the mass study of various units.

Since last year, they have successively held three terms of cadre reading and study classes, organized the principal responsible comrades from the hsien, ch'ü, factories and mines to join in the study, sent some of the cadres to take part in study classes run by Party committees at the higher levels, carried out the planned study of works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao and raised highly their awareness of line struggle.

In order to help the cadres and the people to continue to improve their level of study, the CCP Ch'angch'un Municipal Committee has paid special attention to the cultivation and training of hardcore elements, and let them play their parts fully in the study movement. Since last year, by means of holding study classes, the municipal Party committee has trained more than 300 study tutors for hsien level units. At the same time, many hsien, ch'ü as well as major factories, mines and enterprises have also trained more than 2,000 study tutors for the communes and the workshops. Upon the return of these tutors to their elders, they have on the one hand set the pace in study, and on the other hand, helped the cadres and the people with drawing up plans for study, and solved for them problems of doubt encountered in reading.

Two of the vice chairmen of the revolutionary committee in the engineering office of the municipal government are old workers with low cultural level and they have been experiencing difficulty with the study of

the "Manifesto of the Communist Party." The study tutors of the unit thereupon read it aloud to them word by word and sentence by sentence, and when they came upon a difficult to understand passage, they would explain things to them in a simple and easy to understand way and help them at the same time with the study of culture as well as the study of theory. After a period of study, these two vice chairmen are not only able to grasp initially the main content of the book, but there has also been a definite improvement in their cultural level.

In leading the study movement, the CCP Ch'angch'un Municipal Committee attaches great importance to grasping the study experience created by the cadres and the people and to use such typical examples to lead the way. For a time, this situation appeared. Part of the basic level cadres and people at the beginning showed great zeal for study and their enthusiasm was very high. However, after a while when they found the study of theory profound and difficult to understand, they gave it up. The Municipal Party committee felt that in order to enable the activism for study of the cadres and the people to be maintained, they must make the study movement more penetrating. They summed up in time the experience of Comrade T'ang Hung-chu, head of the leadership group of the Ch'angch'un Municipal Food Bureau, in maintaining study the whole year round.

This comrade was formerly rather low in culture, and when he began with the reading of the works of Chairman Mao, he combined the study of theory together with the study of culture. He not only has read through the four volumes of the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, but has made a lot of notes on what he had learned in study. Since the development of the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, he has further studied the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, continued to improve his ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, and increased his consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since this experience has been popularized, the cadres and the people have become well educated and that has increased the consciousness of everybody for study.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Northeast China Province Makes New Achievements in Industrial Production

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 25, 1972)

with the deepening of the mass movement for higher output and lower costs, Liaoning, a major industrial province in northeast China, increased its gross industrial output by 11.1 per cent in the first three months of this year above the corresponding quarter of 1971.

increases above 10 per cent were reported for all major industrial products, including steel, pig iron, iron ore, sulphuric acid, mining equipment, machine-made paper, chemical fibres, tractors, synthetic ammonia, bicycles, watches, sewing machines, soap and petroleum products. there was a marked improvement in the quality of rolled steel, cotton yarn and cotton cloth. consumption of a wide range of material was reduced.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the province acted on chairman mao's teachings and took education in ideology and political line among the masses as the motive force to the mass drive for greater output and lower costs.

the provincial party committee at the beginning of this year called a meeting of leading personnel in industrial departments to sum up last year's work and spread advanced experience in political education and production.

workers, cadres and technicians have diligently studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and deepened the criticism of idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of putting politics against economics and other fallacies spread by liu chao-chi and other political swindlers. leading cadres at various levels in the anshan iron and steel company have been working at the grassroots level, doing investigations and helping sum up and popularize the experience of the masses in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. the company achieved upward of a 12 per cent increase in the first quarter's output of steel and pig iron. the output of rolled steel and metallurgical coke also rose considerably.

industrial enterprises have strengthened management. many of them improved their management regulations. the talien steel plant introduced a combination of management by special personnel and management by the masses. this new system has contributed to better quality and lower costs. the plant has overfulfilled its state quota every month. the leading cadres of the shenyang heavy machinery, mining equipment, small tractors and many other plants, working alongside the workers, have helped sum up experience in arrangement of manpower, maintenance and stockpiling of material to ensure smooth production.

the workers, cadres and technicians are in a technical innovations campaign to stimulate production. preliminary statistics show that more than 4,400 innovations

were made in ten cities and regions in the first quarter of this year.

the workers of the 30-year-old chinchou no. 5 oil refinery introduced 12 new techniques and technological processes including the treatment of sewage, oilless lubrication and pipe dewaxation. this helped raise efficiency. without increasing equipment or manpower the plant more than doubled its capacity of crude oil refining as compared with 1970.

in the technical innovations drive, the leading bodies in the factories encourage initiative by the technicians. workers, cadres and technicians were organized to pool their wisdom. the workers and technicians of nine factories and two scientific research institutes in shenyang succeeded in substituting liquified gas for calcium carbide in cutting and welding. one ton of liquified gas has the effect of more than three tons of calcium carbide.

liaoning's industrial enterprises took measures to make use of waste gas, liquid and residue so that they do not cause pollution but benefit the people. the fushun no. 3 oil refinery has made 21 units to recover useful material from industrial waste in the past few years. it extracted a large amount of raw chemical material and rare metals valued at more than six million yuan.

SMALL FACTORIES

Shanghai Develops Neighborhood Factories

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 25, 1972)

neighbourhood factories in shanghai have been developing vigorously under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the 380 neighbourhood factories and 4,000 teams in this major industrial city now turn out over 10,000 products ranging from rivets, clothes, toys, plastic items and hardware to motors, instruments and metres, transistor radios and electronic computers. their total output value last year was 30 per cent over that of 1970, or 3.4 fold that of 1965, before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

shanghai started neighbourhood industry during the great leap forward year of 1958. most of the workers are housewives. greater progress has been made since the cultural revolution. some 100 factories produce spare parts for big plants. they account for nearly one quarter of the city's total output of screws and nuts. devices measuring water temperature and oil for motor cars, tractors and ships by the tungfanghung instrument and metre factory meet the city's needs as well as provide for other parts of the country. a small factory which used to produce door and window handles and suitcase buckles

manufactured a kind of precision electronic computer in 1966 with the help of other plants and scientific research departments.

these factories also help big plants do paint spraying, electro-plating, polishing, electric welding, dyeing, wire-drawing, casting and other work processes. a small 200-worker plant in the hsuhui district does paint-spraying for 15 big plants. some of the factories can make products up to specifications and high quality, including bronchoscopes, parts for x-ray machines and magnetic starters.

adhering to chairman mao's policy of "develop the economy and ensure supplies", workers pay attention to the production of inexpensive good quality consumer goods. they make clothes, shoes and hats for children from scraps left over by big plants. plastic spoons and cigarette cases are made in the same way.

the workers developed production in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. they began with equipment of their own devising and gradually developed them from indigenous to modern ones. the hunghsing measuring tool factory was once a masonry workshop making stone cenotaphs. its only tools were several dozen hammers and chisels. when it began to produce measuring tools, the workers installed grinders with stone as the pedestal in the spirit of diligence and thrift and daring to think and act. these cost only one-twentieth the price of standard grinders. relying on this equipment the workers turned out precision measuring tools of a dozen specifications.

90 per cent of the neighbourhood factory workers originally were housewives. in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, they have raised their political consciousness, mastered production skills and have become a rising new force in shanghai's industry.

the hsinghuo metallurgical plant, with more than 2,000 square metres of factory buildings and 200 workers, was started by a dozen housewives. they learned foundry skills from other factories and made designs and moulds by experimenting on their own, and finally turned out foundry pieces up to standard. they started by producing small foundry pieces weighing several kilogrammes, and are turning out products over three tons in weight. these women who had never seen any lathe, drilling machine or punching machine when they were housewives have become skilled workers with socialist consciousness.

FRUIT TREES

Northwest China Highland Plants More Fruit Trees

(NCNA-English Sining, Apr. 25, 1972)

northwest china's chinghai highland, 1,300 metres above sea level, has over the past five years planted half a million trees that bear more than 400 kinds of fruit and nuts.

the arid highland is unfavourable to growing fruit trees. the province used to rely on other parts of china for its fruit and nuts.

guided by chairman mao's teaching "develop the economy and ensure supplies", the local commercial workers during the great proletarian cultural revolution helped people's communes and production brigades plant fruit trees as side-line production. thanks to the attention of the provincial party committee and the cooperation of the agricultural, forestry and scientific research units, they have brought in more than 300,000 saplings and over 10 tons of seeds for apple, pear, almond, peach, grape, walnut, chestnut, persimmon, date trees and 40 other kinds of fruit and nuts. these were first planted in the yellow river basin and the agricultural areas in the eastern part of the province.

cadres from the provincial non-staple foodstuffs company and some county commercial departments often visit communes and brigades on investigation tours, helping them work out plans to grow more fruit trees in line with local conditions, passing on technical information and providing tools and funds and other forms of assistance. the provincial commercial and agricultural and forestry departments have arranged short-term courses or meetings to exchange experience to train people to tend the fruit trees for the communes and brigades. as a result, fruit trees are now growing well in cold, high regions as well as in river valleys.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Meeting Marks Afro-Asian Journalists' Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1972)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association held a meeting this afternoon to warmly celebrate the 9th afro-asian journalists' day and the 9th anniversary of the founding of the a.a.j.a.

attending the meeting were djawoto, secretary general of the a.a.j.a., and members of the a.a.j.a. secretariat; frederick risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, and members of the a.a.w.b. executive secretariat; thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and abdel kareim mahdi, director of the sudan news agency who is now on a visit to peking.

attending were shih shao-hua, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; leading members of chinese organizations concerned hsiao teh, lu ying, tai cheng-yuan, tien yu, wang chin-fan and wang chuan-pin; and representatives of news organizations in peking.

also present were press attaches of embassies of asian, african and other foreign countries in china and peking-based correspondents from asian and african countries and other parts of the world.

djawoto spoke at the meeting. he said: "the people the world over want to enjoy peace, peace based on democracy and social justice. it is to win this peace that the people are fighting against imperialism which is exploiting and suppressing them and denying them, thereby, the peace that they are seeking."

he continued: "being forced by the rapidly growing and persistent struggle of the people in asia, africa and latin america for national liberation, imperialism has been resorting to a more sophisticated system of domination, the system of neo-colonialism, by applying a counter-revolutionary dual tactic of deception, bribery and blackmail in the economic, political, diplomatic and other fields. it does not hesitate, however, in resorting to brute force when and where it considers it necessary."

"to facilitate and accommodate its system of exploitation, it hatches and fosters regimes consisting of indigenous reactionaries willing to devote their energies to the criminal task of serving imperialism and themselves, not only at home but also abroad, at the expense of their respective countries and peoples as well as the peoples of the world," djawoto noted.

he pointed out that the imperialist countries have been collaborating and sharply contending with each other for the maintenance of the capitalist order and their common imperialist interests, and that the social-imperialists are contending with the imperialist countries in a scramble for the re-division of spheres of influence all over the world.

he said: "all these, inter alia, force the freedom-loving and the peace-loving people to fight. in the capitalist countries, the broad masses of the workers, youth and students and various sections of the population who are discriminated against, are fighting valiantly." "in the colonies and semi-colonies, particularly in asia, africa and latin america, the people continue their struggle in various forms, the highest of which is armed struggle, for genuine political independence and social emancipation."

djawoto described the general trend in the present situation in these words: "countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this historical tide is pounding the decadent rule of imperialism and all reaction."

he denounced u.s. imperialism for its savage and barbarous escalation of the war of aggression, against the vietnamese people in particular, by mustering the biggest ever force of warships and aircraft carriers and scores of b-52 strategic bombers for terrorizing the vietnamese people in the north as well as in the south.

"we vehemently condemn the u.s. war of aggression against the indochinese people," he declared. "we wholeheartedly hail the appeal issued by the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam on the 15th of this month. we warmly acclaim the appeal issued by the central committee of the workers' party of viet nam and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam on april 16, this year. we wholeheartedly support the 7-point solution of the republic of south viet nam provisional revolutionary government, the 4-point stand taken by the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the 5-point political solution put forward by the laotian patriotic front, the 5-point proclamation put forth by samdech norodom sihanouk and the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. the a.a.j.a. secretariat is firmly of the belief that the day is not far off when the indochinese peoples will liberate their countries and peacefully solve their own problems."

djawoto continued: "we hail with profound pleasure the successful conclusion of the emergency session of the palestinian national council and the palestinian people's congress, recently held in cairo." "the decisions taken and resolutions adopted at these sessions show to us that the people of palestine and those of the entire arab world are resolved firmly to close their ranks to liberate the sacred land of palestine and other israeli-occupied regions of the arab land," he added.

he said: "we wholeheartedly support the heroic korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland. we firmly support the peoples of japan, southeast

asia and other asian countries in their struggles against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. we resolutely support the peoples of mozambique, angola and guinea (bissau) in their struggle for national liberation and the people of azania, zimbabwe and namibia in their struggle against the white colonialist rule and racial discrimination. we strongly support the struggles initiated by latin american peoples to defend their rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea and to protect the resources of their respective countries. we firmly support all asian, african and latin american peoples in their struggles for national liberation. we resolutely support all revolutionary struggles of the peoples of oceania, north america and europe."

shih shao-hua then spoke on behalf of chinese journalists. he said: "throughout the past nine years since its founding, the a.a.j.a. has held high the glorious banner of opposing imperialism and colonialism, rallied broad sections of afro-asian journalists and made positive contributions to the cause of progress of the people of asia, africa and the whole world exclamation

"we note with pleasure that the revolutionary ranks of afro-asian journalists have kept growing in strength over these years of militancy, upheaval and fast changes." "the journalists of viet nam, laos and cambodia have sent good news from the smoke-filled battlefield of indochina of victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, greatly inspiring the fighting peoples in asia, africa and other parts of the world," he stressed.

he said that the korean journalists have acquainted the people of the world with the splendid achievements in socialist construction in the north and the patriotic, anti-u.s. struggle of the people of south korea. in japan, more and more journalists fight against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and for an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral japan. the journalists of palestine and arab countries have truthfully reported how the people in the middle east and particularly the palestinian people have persisted in the just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression.

"the rise of the independent national press in africa, from tanzania to guinea, from algeria to zambia, has shattered the imperialist monopoly of the press. the press has become an important medium of public opinion serving the anti-imperialist struggle. news of armed struggle in angola, guinea (bissau) and mozambique for national liberation and against colonialism and neo-colonialism, and reports on the mammoth movements of the people of zimbabwe, namibia and azania against racist regimes, are spreading throughout the world more quickly, effectively and widely than ever," he noted.

shih shao-hua pointed out: "medium and small countries are uniting in various forms into a broad united front against the hegemony and power politics practised by the superpowers. in this struggle, large numbers of journalists stand on the side of the people and contribute their share to safeguarding state sovereignty, defending or winning national independence, and opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism." "the people and journalists of the medium and small countries have been constantly strengthening their ties thanks to their common experience, struggle and aspiration."

shih shao-hua stated: "we chinese journalists are determined to do a still better job in reporting the achievements of the chinese people's socialist revolution and construction and the victories of the struggle of the people of asia, africa and the rest of the world, perseveringly expose and condemn aggression, subversion, control and interference by imperialism and social-imperialism in other countries and their plot to carve out spheres of influence." he strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its recent wanton bombarding of the south and the north of viet nam with a large number of aircraft and warships. he said that the chinese journalists, together with the rest of the chinese people, are determined to "extend our all-out support to our colleagues and all the people of viet nam in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory exclamation we will further strengthen our militant friendship with journalists in asia and africa and other countries and learn from, support and encourage each other in the struggle."

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Fetes Albanian Opera and Ballet Troupe

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 25, 1972)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, gave a reception here at the embassy yesterday for the albanian opera and ballet troupe which is going to pay a friendly visit to china.

the reception was attended by thoma deliana, minister of education and culture of albania, mantho bala, chairman of the arts and culture committee, misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, siri carcani, head of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and others.

the reception was imbued with a warm and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the steady development and strengthening of the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian peoples and literary and art workers, and to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

chinese films were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

New Chinese Ambassador to Burundi Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1972)

chen feng, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of burundi, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Friend Stewart Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1972)

r.j. stewart, lecturer at university of toronto, canada, who is visiting china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the chinese medical association, left peking by air today on a tour of other parts of china. he will then leave for home.

he was seen off at the airport by members of organizations concerned, including lin chen and chang ching-lien.

CHINA AND CHILE

PLA Deputy Chief of General Staff Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Captain Lopez of Chilean Naval Vessel and Other Chilean Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1972)

chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming captain raul lopez silva, captain of training ship "esmeralda" of the navy of the republic of chile, and officers and men of his crew.

chilean ambassador to china armando uribe arce and his wife, and counsellor of the chilean embassy in peking sergio silva p. and his wife attended the banquet.

present were wu jui-lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. navy; pan yen, chief of staff of the p.l.a. navy; and leading members of departments concerned, including li ching-ju, wu fan-wu, yin tso-chen, kan mai and hsing jen-hsien.

deputy chief of general staff chang tsai-chien and captain lopez spoke at the banquet which was filled with a warm, friendly atmosphere.

deputy chief of general staff chang tsai-chien spoke highly of the chilean people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition. under the leadership of president salvador allende gossens, they have won continuous victories in the struggle against imperialism and for safeguarding national independence, state sovereignty and the right over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea and for developing national economy.

chang tsai-chien said: although china and chile are separated by the vast pacific ocean, they are linked by the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. at the 25th and 26th sessions of the u.n. general assembly, the chilean government voted for the restoration of all china's legitimate rights in the united nations. for this, we express our heartfelt thanks. on their part, the chinese people will, as they did in the past, give full support to the chilean people in their just struggle against imperialism.

deputy chief of general staff chang tsai-chien said that the friendly visit of "esmeralda" is a new beginning in the friendly relations between the armies of china and chile. "we are convinced that through our friendly contacts, the friendly relations between the armies of china and chile will be further developed," he stressed.

in his speech, captain raul lopez silva said: "we regard your sincere friendship as an expression of the friendly relations between chile and china." "such relations of friendship have been established in the long just struggles which we have waged in accordance with our concrete conditions and are carrying out today," he noted.

the captain said that the friendly relations were shown by mutual respect for each other and joint defence of the concept of state sovereignty. "an expression of this sovereignty is chile's persistent stand for its right over "200-nautical-mile territorial sea," he continued. "the history of the chilean navy cannot be separated from the history of our liberation, a history of shaking off colonialist shackles over 150 years ago and resolutely defending our state sovereignty and independence."

captain lopez pointed out: "the friendship between our two navies, like that between our two countries, will grow day by day."

prior to the banquet, deputy chief of general staff chang tsai-chien and deputy commander wu jui-lin met with captain lopez and the other chilean friends and had a cordial and friendly coversation with them. present on the occasion were armando uribe arce, chilean ambassador to china, and his wife.

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captain lopez and the other chilean guests, accompanied by chief of staff pan yen, toured the great wall this morning. in the afternoon the chilean friends visited the palace museum in the company of kan mai, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

the chilean friends arrived here by air from shanghai yesterday evening, accompanied by deputy director kan mai and tien tso-cheng, a leading member of the p.l.a. east china sea fleet. chilean ambassador armando uribe arce and his wife arrived by the same plane.

present at the airport to welcome the distinguished chilean guests were chief of staff pan yen and leading members of departments concerned. also present were sergio silva p., counsellor of the chilean embassy in peking, and his wife.

Officers and Men of Chilean Naval Vessel Arrive in Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Apr. 25, 1972)

captain raul lopez silva, captain of training ship "esmeralda" of the navy of the republic of chile, and a number of his officers and men arrived here by special plane from peking today for a friendly visit. they are accompanied by tien tso-cheng, a leading member of the east china sea fleet of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army. fernando perez e., third secretary of the chilean embassy in peking, arrived by the same plane.

the distinguished chilean guests were welcomed at the airport by hsieh cheng-hao, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, chung hsien-wen, deputy commander of the p.l.a. chekiang provincial command, wang shih-chuan, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

another group of officers and men of the chilean vessel arrived here from shanghai this morning.

the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. provincial command gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome the officers and men of the chilean training ship. vice-chairman hsieh cheng-hao and captain lopez spoke at the banquet which was filled with warm expressions of friendship.

in his speech hsieh cheng-hao expressed admiration for the people of chile who, under the leadership of president salvador allende gossens, had waged a heroic struggle against imperialist aggression and oppression and in defence of their national independence and state sovereignty and the right over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea. he expressed rejoice over their achievements in building their country and developing the national economy. "we regard the victories of the chilean people," he said, "as

a support and an encouragement to us. we whole-heartedly look forward to the continuous growth of the friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries."

captain lopez in his speech said: "we have come to china for consolidating and developing the friendship established between the people of chile and china in struggle. the government and people of chile appreciate your support for our struggle to defend the right over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea. at the 25th and 26th sessions of the united nations general assembly, our government supported china's legitimate rights in the u.n. because we uphold justice." he added: "whether in shanghai, peking or here in hangchow, we deeply felt the unfailing friendship of the chinese people for us. when we are back home, we shall tell the chilean navy and people about it to help continuously develop the friendship between our two peoples."

after the banquet, the chilean guests saw a performance given by the chekiang provincial song and dance troupe.

captain lopez and the other chilean guests toured the scenic west lake and sites of interest this afternoon in the company of tien tso-cheng and chang feng, deputy chief of staff of the chekiang provincial command of the p.l.a.

on leaving peking this morning, the chilean guests were seen off at the airport by pan yen, chief of staff of the p.l.a. navy and leading members of departments concerned li ching-ju, wu fan-wu, yin tso-chen, kan mai and hsing jen-hsien.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "The People of the Three Indochinese Countries Are Fighting in Unity and Advancing in Victory"

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "the people of the three indochinese countries are fighting in unity and advancing in victory". the editorial reads:

two years have elapsed since the holding of the important historic summit conference of the indochinese peoples in april, 1970. today, imbued with profound sentiments of comrades-in-arms, the 700 million chinese people extend warm congratulations to the heroic cambodian, lao and vietnamese peoples, and heartily rejoice over the splendid victories they have won in the joint struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in the last two years.

the summit conference of the indochinese peoples held on the initiative of samdech norodom sihanouk,

head of state of cambodia, is a conference of unity, militancy and victory of the three indochinese peoples. the joint declaration issued by the conference is a programmatic document. it scathingly denounced u.s. imperialism for stepping up its expansion of aggressive war against indochina, made a sacred call for the people of the three indochinese countries to fight valiantly against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and elaborated the solemn and just stand for a reasonable solution of the indochina question. the conference marked a new historical stage of the three indochinese peoples' united struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and made a great contribution to the struggle of the people in asia and the rest of the world against u.s. imperialism.

responding to the call of the conference and inspired by it, the cambodian, lao and vietnamese peoples, faced with a situation in which the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys have merged into one the aggressive wars in indochina, and holding aloft the banner of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, have formed a solid anti-u.s. imperialist united front. fighting shoulder to shoulder and supporting each other, they have launched sustained and fierce offensives against the enemy and scored stirring tremendous victories one after another. over the past year the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces launched extensive attacks and triumphant news kept pouring in. following their highway 6 big victory, they have fiercely attacked phnompenh and its ponchentong airport, dealing heavy blows at the enemy. the lao patriotic armed forces and people have won successive victories in lower laos and the plain of jars-muong soui region, wiping out a large number of enemy men. the north vietnamese people have brought down many u.s. aircraft and given the u.s. aggressors a severe punishment. the south vietnamese armed forces and people, displaying the spirit of "firm resolve to fight and win", mounted fierce attacks recently on the u.s. aggressors and the saigon puppet troops from quang tri-tha thien to ca mau. in a short span of half a month, they won splendid victories in putting 30,000 enemy troops out of action, further frustrating the war "vietnamization" plan of u.s. imperialism. all these victories have demonstrated the might of the three indochinese peoples fighting in unity, dealt new heavy blows at u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and won warm praise from the people of the world.

not reconciled to its defeat, u.s. imperialism resorted to various means in the past year to step up and expand aggression in indochina and escalate the war constantly. it has continued to carry out the criminal scheme of "vietnamization", "khmerization" and "laotianization", using indochinese to fight indochinese. it has repeatedly conducted bombing and shelling of north viet nam including even hanoi and haiphong. it has again and again sent thai mercenary troops to laos and cambodia as accomplice in the u.s. aggression. it has provided a large amount of u.s. dollars and weapons to prop up the tottering reactionary rule of the puppet cliques in saigon and phnompenh and the vientiane rightist forces. but all this can in no way save the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys from defeat. u.s. imperialism can only draw together in indochina a handful of traitors and national scum who have long been spurned by the

people. it can never conquer the 50 million people of the three indochinese countries who are resolutely struggling in unity. today, the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys find themselves in an ever more difficult position while the heroic people of the three indochinese countries are greeting their victorious and brilliant future with much greater confidence.

the course of events in the last two years eloquently proves that the three heroic indochinese peoples can never be cowed or taken in. embarking on the military adventure of intensifying and expanding the war of aggression u.s. imperialism will, contrary to its wishes, arouse more resolute resistance from the people of the three indochinese countries and stronger opposition from the people of the world, including the american people. even u.s. servicemen have also denounced the u.s. government for the escalation of the war of aggression, especially the bombing of hanoi and haiphong, and demanded that u.s. imperialism immediately withdraw its troops from indochina and end its war of aggression. indochina belongs to the three indochinese peoples. the u.s. aggressors must withdraw from all places of indochina, stop supporting their puppet cliques and the rightist forces, and let the people there settle their own affairs without any foreign interference.

the three indochinese peoples are intimate brothers and comrades-in-arms of the chinese people. the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area and the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for them. the chinese people always regard it as their bounden internationalist duty and glorious task to support the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we are deeply convinced that the cambodian, lao and vietnamese peoples will unite more closely and win still more brilliant victories.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Visiting Iranian Government Civil Aviation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1972)

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the iranian government civil aviation delegation led by hoshang arbabi, deputy minister of roads and director general of civil aviation.

present at the banquet were kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang hai-ting, ma jen-hui, lai ta-yuan, pai yun and chou chuen.

ambassador abbas aram and director-general kuang jen-nung spoke at the banquet permeated with a friendly atmosphere. they warmly praised the friendship between the people of china and iran and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Ministry of Youth Affairs Fetes Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Apr. 25, 1972)

the iraqi ministry of youth affairs held a dinner party yesterday evening in honour of the visiting chinese table tennis team led by wang fu-yung.

present on the occasion were minister of youth affairs hamid al jubouri, under-secretary of the ministry of youth affairs ismail mohammed and other leading members of the ministry as well as president of the iraqi table tennis federation ussama amin.

chinese ambassador to iraq kung ta-fei was also present upon invitation.

hosts and guests talked amicably about the development of the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

the chinese table tennis team visited the port city of basrah in southern iraq on april 22 and 23, where it held friendly matches with the basrah team and gave exhibition matches in the presence of more than 600 people. the matches were warmly applauded by the spectators.

basrah governor saadi ayash uraim received the leader, deputy leader and coaches of the chinese table tennis team. counsellor of the chinese embassy wang pu-yun was present on the occasion.

the chinese team gave exhibition matches at the kadhimiyan youth centre on the afternoon of april 21 and played friendly matches with iraqi players at the baghdad international fair ground yesterday afternoon.

during their stay in iraq, the chinese players also viewed museums, places of historic interests and youth centres.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements Opened in Mauritania

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Apr. 24, 1972)

a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction was opened here today in the house of culture.

the exhibition was jointly sponsored by the mauritania-china friendship association and the chinese embassy here.

among those present at the opening ceremony were president of mauritanian supréme court ahmed ould mohamed salah, minister of culture and information ahmed ould sidi baba, minister of planning and research mohamed ould cheikh sydia, minister of equipment abdallahi ould daddah, minister of technical education, cadre training and higher education mohamed ould babah, minister of fundamental education and religious affairs abdallahi ould boye, minister of public function and labour abdoulaye baro, minister of health and social affairs abdallahi ould bah, as well as politburo members of the mauritanian people's party, members of national assembly, noted figures from various walks of life and foreign diplomatic envoys. nearly one hundred people were present.

in their speeches at the opening ceremony both chinese ambassador feng yu-chiu and president of the mauritania-china friendship association mohamed ould khattry ould sagane expressed the wish that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will develop continuously.

the exhibition will last three days.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk and Wife Give Grand Banquet Warmly Celebrating 40th Anniversary of Founding of Korean People's Revolutionary Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife gave a grand banquet in the korean embassy here today, to warmly celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army.

present at the banquet were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the

central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and acting chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; su yu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of national defence; and chang tsai-chien and wang hsin-ting, members of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff.

present were thiounn mumm, minister of ecoromy and finance, and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association.

portraits of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, hung side by side in the banquet hall.

the banquet was throughout alive with warm expressions of the great friendship and militant unity of the two peoples and armies of china and korea. ambassador hyun jun keuk and vice-chairman yeh chien-ying made speeches at the banquet (full texts to be released separately). their speeches drew round after round of applause. chinese and korean comrades-in-arms chatted cordially at the banquet, wishing a long life to premier kim il sung and chairman mao tsetung and hoping that the blood-sealed militant friendship between the two peoples and armies of the two countries would last for ever.

also present at the banquet were:

leading members of various general departments, services and arms, and the peking units, of the p.l.a., including chang chih-ming, chang ling-pin, wang ti-kang, wu jui-lin, tsao li-huai, chang ta-chih, chen shih-chu, chung jen-fang, sung wei-shih, lung chen-piao, chen hsien-jui, wei po-ting, yuan hua-ping and yin tsao-chen;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including shen chien, chang hsiang-shan, ma wen-po, fang yi, chung yu-yi, li chiang, wang an-chu, sha feng, tu hsing-yuan, su chieh, kuo lu, li chen, wang meng, liu hsien-chuan, chang chi-chih, shih shao-hua, ting kuo-yu, wang kuo-chuan, wu yu-hsun, ma jen-hui and tsao ke-chiang;

combat heroes of the former chinese people's volunteers to korea huang wan-feng, kao jun-tien and shen chih-hung; and family members of fallen heroes of the c.p.v. yin ming-teh, wang ching-lung and yang chun-jung; and

leading members of the peking hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune chao chien-kuei and han hsin.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of the embassies of various countries in china were present.

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech of hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, at the banquet he gave here today to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army:

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

respected comrade vice-chairman yeh chien-ying,

respected ambassadors, charges d'affaires of various countries and their wives,

respected military attaches of various countries and their wives,

dear comrades and friends,

today the entire korean people are grandly celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army personally organized and led by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of revolution, with great national pride and dignity.

on this significant holiday, i would like to express my deep thanks to you for your sincere taking part in this celebration reception given by our embassy.

in the grimmest period of the japanese imperialist fascist colonial rule, comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader, reviewed and analysed in a wholesale way the historic lessons of the preceding communist movement and national liberation struggle of our country thoroughly based on the principles of marxism-leninism and set forth a line on anti-japanese armed struggle oriented by the juche idea and the thorough anti-imperialist revolutionary idea on the basis of the great plan he had long elaborated.

comrade kim il sung, overcoming and breaking through all sorts of difficulties and hardships with indomitable revolutionary feats and extraordinary revolutionary sweep, propelled energetically the preparations for founding the korean people's revolutionary army. on april 25, 1932, he founded the korean people's revolutionary army, the first marxist-leninist armed force of the korean people.

the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army was a great historic event which brought about an epochal turn in the development of revolutionary movement of the korean people.

from then on, the communist movement and national liberation struggle in korea has been developed onto a new, higher stage under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of revolution, with his great juche idea as a guiding principle.

the anti-japanese armed struggle, as the highest form of struggle against the counter-revolutionary armed force with revolutionary armed force, was a decisive struggle for defeating the burglar, japanese imperialism, and leading the korean revolution to victory.

comrade kim il sung, peerless patriot, national hero, and ever-victorious, iron-willed genius commander, founded the korean people's revolutionary army, led the 15 years' most arduous anti-japanese armed struggle to a road of victory and, at last, made an end of the colonial rule of japanese imperialism and brilliantly realized the historic cause of the restoration of the fatherland.

in the flames of the arduous anti-japanese armed struggle, the glorious revolutionary traditions of our party were established.

on the basis of the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our party, comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader, founded the workers' party of korea, the headquarters of the korean revolution, and the democratic people's republic of korea, the first state of proletarian dictatorship in our country, immediately after liberation. and having an insight into the created situation in our country and the objective demands of our revolutionary development, he founded the korean people's army on february 8, 1948, a modern regular armed force, with those revolutionary fighters whom he had brought up amidst the flames of the anti-japanese armed struggle as its backbone and with the best sons and daughters of the workers and peasants.

with the foundation of the korean people's army which directly inherit the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-japanese armed struggle, the korean people came to have their own revolutionary armed force which would reliably defend the revolutionary gains from the encroachment of the enemy and guarantee the final victory of the korean revolution, and were able to reliably defend the east-post of socialism and make a more vigorous contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the world people.

under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of revolution, the korean people's army and the korean people exhibited mass heroism and matchless patriotic spirit of self-sacrifice in the three-year fatherland liberation war, a decisive war of life and death of the fatherland and, thereby, seriously defeated the u.s. imperialist aggressors who boasted themselves of the "mightiest" of the world first time in the history and honourably defended the independence of the fatherland and the dignity of the nation.

coping with the created situation after the war,

comrade kim il sung put forth the original line of carrying on economic construction and national defence upbuilding in parallel and the military line of our party, the main contents of which are to convert the whole army into a cadre army and modernize the whole army, arm the entire people and turn the whole country into a fortress, and led our people and people's army to its implementation.

thus, our country has been converted into an impregnable fortress and the korean people's army grown into the one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed force which is capable enough of destroying any enemy at one stroke.

today, the korean people, upholding the programmatic task advanced by comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader, at the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea, are vigorously struggling on to bring earlier the date of complete victory of socialism in our country and independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

dear comrades and friends,

today the u.s. imperialists are making the situation extremely tense everywhere in the world.

the u.s. imperialists who continue the illegal occupation of the southern half of our republic and the pak jung hi puppet clique, their stooge, under the fictitious pretext of the "threat of southward aggression from the north", are ceaselessly perpetrating all sorts of military provocations for a new war against the northern half of our republic and dragging into south korea the aggressive forces of japanese militarism.

the u.s. imperialists are more and more intensifying their aggression and armed intervention against laos and cambodia, while expanding their criminal aggressive war in viet nam under the signboard of "vietnamization" of war.

the u.s. imperialists are incessantly perpetrating the manoeuvrings of aggression and war against the peoples in the middle east, africa, latin america, and everywhere in the world.

but, no matter whatever means and ways they may resort to, the u.s. imperialists can never realize their ambition to control the world and they must go to ruin.

the present situation demands the peoples all over the world to unite firmly and deal a collective counter-stroke at the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader of the korean people, taught as follows:

"in order to defeat the imperialists headed by the u.s. imperialists, not only the peoples of the asian countries engaged in revolution but the peoples of all the revolutionary and fighting countries in the world should further strengthen their solidarity."

the korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, firmly unite with the fraternal chinese people and

with all the revolutionary peoples of the world in the struggle against the common enemy, holding aloft the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-u.s. struggle.

the fraternal chinese people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung, have achieved great successes in revolution and construction. they have become more tempered and polished through the great proletarian cultural revolution.

today, the political, economic and military power of the people's republic of china has been greatly strengthened and its international influence is more and more increased as the days go by.

the korean people sincerely rejoice as their own over all the successes made by the fraternal chinese people in revolution and construction and warmly hail them.

the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of our two countries, korea and china, have been established with blood in the flames of the protracted, arduous revolutionary struggle against the common enemies, the japanese imperialist aggressors and the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

such relations of friendship and co-operation established between the peoples of our two countries, are now further expanding and developing on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

the korean people rejoice at this.

the korean people sincerely wish the fraternal chinese people greater brilliant successes in their vigorous struggle for accelerating the socialist construction and more strengthening the national defence capabilities.

in conclusion, i would like to propose a toast:

to the militant friendship and solidarity established with blood between the peoples and armies of our two countries, korea and china,

to the long life of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and intimate friend of the korean people,

to the health of respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

to the health of respected comrade vice-chairman yeh chien-ying,

to the health of ambassadors, charges d'affaires of various countries and their wives,

to the health of military attaches of various countries and their wives, and

to the health of comrades and friends present here.

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech of yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, at the banquet given here today by the korean ambassador hyun jun keuk in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army:

respected comrade ambassador hyun jun keuk,
comrades and friends,

today is the glorious festival of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army. soon after celebrating the 60th birthday of the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung, it is a great pleasure for us to have the opportunity of ceremoniously commemorating this glorious festival together with our korean comrades. on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, i express my warmest congratulations to the korean workers' party, the korean government and the fraternal korean people.

forty years ago today, in the dark years of the cruel domination of korea by japanese imperialism, the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung applied marxism-leninism to the revolutionary practice of his own country and personally created the korean people's revolutionary army, the first contingent of revolutionary armed forces of the korean people. with the birth of the korean people's revolutionary army, the korean people's armed resistance against japan and national liberation movement entered a new historical period. under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, the korean people's revolutionary army, holding high the banner of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle, closely relying on the masses of the people, fearing no brute force and fighting valiantly, waged protracted and most arduous struggles against japanese imperialism, and finally defeated the japanese aggressors and won the great victory of the independence and national liberation of korea.

after liberation, the heroic korean people, under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, carried on and developed the glorious revolutionary tradition of the korean people's revolutionary army, defeated the u.s. aggressors in korea's fatherland liberation war and defended the democratic people's republic of korea. since the armistice, the korean people have achieved splendid successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction by persevering in self-reliance, working hard for the prosperity of their country and vigorously unfolding the chollima movement. at present, they are engaged in a valiant struggle for the accomplishment of the fighting tasks set by the fifth congress of the korean workers' party and for the fulfilment of the magnificent six-year plan for national economy ahead of schedule. the chinese people warmly congratulate the fraternal korean people on the tremendous achievements they have scored and sincerely wish them new and still greater successes in their revolution and construction in the days ahead.

u.s. imperialism is still occupying south korea, vigorously pushing its policies of war and aggression, and colluding with japanese militarism in the latter's energetic expansion into south korea, thus obdurately obstructing the peaceful unification of korea. these perverse acts of u.s. imperialism have met with the firm opposition of the korean people and the peoples of the world. the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has made unremitting efforts for the realization of the peaceful unification of korea. the 8-point programme for the peaceful unification of the fatherland advanced by it in april 1971, and especially the important proposal put forward by premier kim il sung on january 10 this year for the conclusion of a peace agreement and the holding of political negotiations between north and south korea have pointed out the correct direction for the relaxation of the tension in korea and the promotion of the peaceful unification of korea; they reflect the strong desire of the entire korean people for the peaceful unification of their own fatherland. the chinese government and people resolutely support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland until they win final victory. u.s. imperialism must withdraw from south korea and the peaceful unification of korea must be realized by the korean people themselves free from interference by any foreign forces. the criminal scheme of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and their lackeys to perpetuate the division of korea and obstruct the peaceful unification of korea will surely be defeated completely.

china and korea are connected by mountains and rivers and are closely related like the lips and the teeth. for half a century, the chinese and korean peoples were subjected to aggression and oppression by japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism. the common lot has bound us closely together. in the protracted struggles against the common enemies, our two peoples have always supported and encouraged each other and fought shoulder to shoulder. the heroic struggle of the korean people's revolutionary army not only wrote a brilliant chapter in the history of the korean people's revolutionary struggle, but also constituted a direct aid to the chinese people's war of resistance against japanese aggression as well as a valuable support and assistance to their revolutionary cause. the chinese people will never forget this noble internationalist support and assistance to them by the korean people. the great militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples is forged by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung personally; it is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; and it has withstood severe historical tests. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "in the course of their just struggle against aggression and in defence of peace, the heroic korean people and the chinese people have sealed their militant friendship in blood." the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung has pointed out, "korea and china are friendly neighbours knitted together with relations of kinship and the peoples of the two countries are brothers closely tied with the deep-rooted bond of amity." in the face of the great united strength of our two parties, two countries and two peoples, no force on earth can block the advance of our common struggle. following our great leader

chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will, as always, make unremitting efforts to continuously consolidate and develop the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the peoples of china and korea.

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the 40th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army,

to the great, blood-cemented friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean peoples,

to the long life of comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and close friend of the chinese people,

to the health of comrade ambassador hyun jun keuk and mme hyun jun keuk,

to the health of all our korean comrades,

to the health of their excellencies ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia present,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of all our comrades and friends present!

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Korean Men's Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a grand ceremony at the capital indoor stadium this afternoon to welcome the korean men's basketball team now on a friendly visit to china. korean and chinese basketball teams had a friendly match after the ceremony.

the competition hall of the stadium was hung with huge portraits of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. there were the national flags of korea and china and streamers inscribed with "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the people of china and korea exclamation" and "firm support to the korean people in their just struggle for the peaceful unification of their fatherland exclamation"

attending the ceremony and the match were:

kwon sok ki, leader of the korean team and secretary general of the basketball association of the democratic people's republic of korea; kim ji son, deputy leader of the team and director of the pyongyang municipal physical culture and sports commission; hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china; and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking; and

li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china; ma wen-po, a leading member of the ministry of foreign affairs; and leading members of departments concerned yao hsiao-cheng, yu pu-hsuen, wang lei, wang hsiao-yi, kuo tung-chun and chiang wen-chai.

before the ceremony started, li teh-sheng, wang meng and other comrades met and had a cordial and friendly talk with team leader kwon sok ki and deputy team leader kim ji son. korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk took part in the meeting.

at 3:30 p.m., players of the two countries marched into the arena to the strains of music. then the band played the national anthems of korea and china. warm applause burst out when the players exchanged team pennants and gifts.

the fine sportsmanship and performance of the players of the two countries drew round after round of warm applause from the 18,000 spectators.

at the end of the friendly match, comrades li teh-sheng, wang meng and ma wen-po, and team leader kwon sok ki, deputy team leader kim ji son and ambassador hyun jun keuk went to the arena and shook hands with all the players and posed for a group picture with them.

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Performs at Peking Soiree Before Leaving for DPRK

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china gave a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" here this evening at a soiree sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. the troupe is to leave soon for the democratic people's republic of korea on a performance tour.

korean guests now visiting peking and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking attended the soiree.

present were chu teh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau, and vice-chairman of the military commission, of the c.p.c. central committee; chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate

member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; li fu-chun, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; hsu hsiang-chien and nieh jung-chen, members of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairmen of its military commission; members of the c.p.c. central committee yu sang, teng ying-chao, wang chen, liu hsien-chuan, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, keng piao and huang chen; alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee fang yi, shih shao-hua, wu chung and kuo yu-feng; members of the cultural group under the state council wang man-tien, ti fu-tsai and wu yin-hsien; wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and comrades kang ke-ching, chang jui-hua and huang chieh.

present was hsu ching-hsien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, who is the leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china.

CHINA AND PERU

Mme. Velasco Sends Telegram to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1972)

madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the president of the republic of peru, sent a telegram to premier chou en-lai upon her departure from china. full text of the telegram follows:

premier chou en-lai,

peking

on leaving your beautiful country, the peruvian delegation expresses sincere thanks to the chinese people and government for their warm and friendly reception. good wishes to the chinese leader.

consuelo de velasco (signed)

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Doctors Group Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1972)

a nine-member doctors group from the philippines concluded a visit here and left by air today for shanghai, hangchow and other parts of china before going home.

seeing the group off at the airport were leading members of organizations concerned and representatives of the medical circles, including li chuan-chung, kao chin-o, weng yung-ching, chu ping-yi, kuo tzu-heng and weng hsin-chih.

the visiting group arrived here on april 22 via kwangchow. during their stay in peking, the philippine guests visited a hospital, an exhibition of relics excavated during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and a people's commune. they also took a drive round the city, and viewed scenic spots and historical sites. they were guests of honour at a banquet given by the chinese medical association and the china international travel service.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet 8th Anniversary of Tanzania

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, today sent a message to president julius k. nyerere of tanzania, extending warm congratulations on the 8th anniversary of the birth of the united republic of tanzania. the message reads:

his excellency julius k. nyerere,
president of the united republic of tanzania,

dar es salaam

on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the birth of the united republic of tanzania, we extend warm congratulations to your excellency and the government and people of tanzania on behalf of the government and people of china.

under your excellency's leadership, the government and people of tanzania have repeatedly frustrated the disruptive schemes of domestic and foreign enemies and won important victories in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing national economy. the

tanzanian government perseveres in opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and in opposing racial discrimination, and actively supports national liberation movements, thus winning the praise of the people of the world. the chinese government and people sincerely wish you continuous new victories along your road of advance.

may the united republic of tanzania enjoy prosperity exclamation may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and tanzania grow stronger and develop daily exclamation may the friendship between the peoples of china and tanzania be evergreen exclamation

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic
of china
april 25, 1972

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Tanzanian President

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Apr. 24, 1972)

li yao-wen,

newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the united republic of tanzania, presented his credentials to president nyerere here this morning.

after receiving the credentials, president nyerere held a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion of the presentation of credentials were tanzanian foreign minister john malecela, principal secretary of the foreign ministry a.b. nyakai and the acting chief of protocol a.b. swedi.

counsellors li tse-wang and chang chun-hua and other diplomatic officials from the chinese embassy here were also present.

tanzanian foreign minister malecela received li yao-wen this morning prior to the credentials presentation ceremony.

li yao-wen arrived here last evening. he was met at the airport by the acting chief of protocol of the tanzanian foreign ministry a.b. swedi and diplomatic envoys accredited to tanzania from a number of countries.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Government Trade Delegation Feted in South China City

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 25, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a.j. soko, zambian minister of trade and industry, and the zambian government trade delegation he is leading.

zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga and diplomatic officials of the zambian embassy in china attended.

present at the banquet were chen shu-fu, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, lien hou-ying, vice-chairman of china's export commodities fair, and leading members of organizations concerned.

zambian minister a.j. soko arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit. he was met at the railway station by chen shu-fu and others.

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LITERATURE

Learn the Class Viewpoint and Method of Class Analysis in Lu Hsün's Satirical Essays

by

Writing Group of Paoting Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Hopei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 25, 1972)

The satirical essays of great writer, great thinker and great revolutionary Lu Hsün, particularly those of his last years, contained in concise form his rich store of experience in class struggle. Here the Marxist class viewpoint and method of class analysis shines in dazzling splendor. Where he directed his pen the masks of the open and concealed enemies fell down, revealing their true ugly character, exposing and defeating their varied and bewildering tactics, and showing them as negative teaching material for the revolutionary people. Under new historical conditions Lu Hsün's fighting satirical essays are giving the proletarian revolutionist new enlightenment with the light of their Marxist thought.

From Ever Changing Images Know Clearly the Enemy's Essential Class Nature

"Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This question is one of primary importance to the revolution." Only by clearly distinguishing between friend and foe will it be possible to rally the true friends to attack the real enemy and win victory in revolution, otherwise the revolution will meet with setbacks.

Prolonged, rich experience in class struggle enabled Lu Hsün to know deeply the importance of "clearly distinguishing the opposing camps." In the special circumstances of class struggle, the face of the class enemy is not always unmasked. Even the open enemy, imperialism, and other reactionaries will often wear all kinds and shapes of masks to deceive the people.

Then there are some concealed enemies--renegades, hidden traitors, enemy agents, ambitionists, schemers, political swindlers--who wear disguises, fire sniper's shots and shoot secret arrows from the back or inside the revolutionary camp, and do harm to the revolution by various counter-revolutionary two-faced demonic means.

Lu Hsün said with deep understanding, "I think that so far as understanding the revolution and the enemy is concerned, it is necessary to do more dissecting of the enemy that faces us."

The method which Lu Hsün employed in dissecting the enemy is the method of Marxist class analysis.

To regard the enemy not as an isolated individual but as a representative of the reactionary class, and see, through the enemy's prevaricating and evasive words and deeds, his unchangeable class essence--that was one of the features of Lu Hsün's dissection of the enemy. "In criticizing a chronic illness a typical example is often chosen...just as in pathological illustrations. If it is a sore or ulcer, then the picture would show a specimen of all sores or ulcers."

Under Lu Hsün's pen, the imperialists who exercised "power" under the banner of "justice," the Kuomintang reactionaries who wore the mantle of "the kingly way" but freely practiced the fascist "despotic way," comprador man of letters Hu Shih whose mouth was full of "liberty" and "human rights" but who paid homage to the deposed Manchu emperor, declared allegiance to Chiang Kai-shek, and shamelessly advised the Japanese imperialists on how to "conquer the heart of the Chinese nation," the reactionary warlords and feudal remnants who advocated worship of Confucius and study of the Classics, the clowns of "nationalist literature" who sang the praise of aggression and national betrayal, the enemy agents who were also men of letters and who advertised "freedom for literature and art" and "persons of the third category," foreigner's servant Lin Yü-t'ang who sat between the Chinese and the foreigners and flitted across the boundary line between the masters and the slaves, Chang Tzu-p'ing who wrote sex stories, renegade Yang Ts'un-jen who waved "the banner of revolutionary literature of the petty bourgeoisie," Wang Ming, Chou Yang and their gang who "thought that they were men of importance making revolution" but who were in fact hidden traitors and scabs--all these were drawn as they really were, so that they became notorious, villainous types individually but together represented the complete image of the reactionary class.

Lu Hsün pointed out that these representatives of the reactionary class were not individuals independent of one another, but shared the same fate

with the reactionary class to which they belonged. Lu Hsün saw through a highly important phenomenon, namely, in a society of antagonistic classes and amid acute and complex class struggle, although agents and running dogs of the landlord-bourgeoisie might be fed and kept by one master, they in reality belonged to all landlords and capitalists, "and that is why they are docile and good to all wealthy people, but will bark furiously at all poor people."

With a guilty conscience these agents and running dogs of the exploiting class always wanted to rid themselves of the label of agents and running dogs. Liang Shih-ch'iu, the "homeless" "wornout running dog of capitalists," for example, defended himself by saying, "They say I am a capitalist running dog. Which capitalist? Or is it all capitalists without distinction? I still have to know who my master is..."

But such scoundrelly denial could deceive no one. With a few words Lu Hsün revealed his essential nature: "Not knowing who his master is is exactly the reason why he is so docile and good to all wealthy people and also proof that he belongs to all capitalists." What a penetrating class viewpoint! What sharp class analysis!

Throughout his life Lu Hsün fought with class enemies of many shapes and colors, but was never bewildered by their changing image. This was because he used the dissecting knife of class analysis with expert skill, and was able to find out the substance of class antagonism from a tangled mass of social phenomena and the class nature of the enemy from the essential relations between individuals and the class and between individuality and class character, making it impossible for the enemy to cover himself up.

To refuse to regard the enemy's activities as accidental phenomena, but to know new trends of class struggle from the general situation of class struggle and find out the internal relation between the enemy's activity and the class trend--this was another feature of Lu Hsün dissection of the enemy. Lu Hsün stressed that it was necessary "to know people in commenting on world affairs" and that "even though discussions concern only the affairs of individuals..., it is nonetheless possible to see the background or the circumstances."

Class struggle and line struggle were extremely acute in the 30's. In coordination with the Kuomintang's counter-revolutionary military campaign of "encirclement and destruction" and cultural campaign of "encirclement and destruction," Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i, the "Four Scoundrels" headed by Chou Yang, and others actively pushed an opportunist line, turning the cultural world into a dark, sickening mess. The proletarian ranks were caught in a violent turmoil of division and reorganization. Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang were suddenly in the extreme "Left" and then suddenly in the extreme Right. Many of them bribed the enemy, worked in league with him, did harm to others and betrayed their friends.

The appearance of such people who did a "volte-face" was explained by someone as an "abrupt change." Lu Hsün did not concur in such an idealist,

metaphysical explanation. Beginning with an analysis of the class roots, Lu Hsün saw at one glance that the behavior of such people was a result of "a change of circumstances" plus "the roots of illness inherent in them." Lu Hsün pointed out that these people were "in fact the uprooted children of once wealthy families" and "unscrupulous traders" and "pedlars" in the field of revolution. They joined in the revolution opportunistically so they might ply their private trade through it. "When the revolution is in the ascendant, they are harmful pests nesting on the body of the lion. But when the revolution suffers a setback, they will surely discover their former 'conscience'...and walk out of the camp, the good ones keeping silence while the bad ones becoming toy puppies." Lu Hsün held that the change of these people with bourgeois individualistic ambitions from going along with the revolution to betraying the revolution was no abrupt change at all. "Outwardly it seems to be an abrupt change, but in reality it was nothing abrupt." Such a phenomenon conforms to the law of class struggle. "The giant wheels of history can truly and coldly crush people to bits."

The Marxist class viewpoint and method of class analysis enabled Lu Hsün to see through the mantle of "Communist" and "revolutionary man of letters" donned by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang, right down to the innermost recesses of their ugly souls. It also enabled him to wage a courageous, fearless, hand-to-hand fight against this small handful of sham "comrades-in-arms" but real "vermin" of the revolution, and to firmly, unwaveringly defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Throughout his life Lu Hsün experienced many high tides and ebb tides of the revolution, many twists and turns and reverses. One group of class enemies after another assumed power and then were overthrown, and the revolutionary ranks were united and then divided many times. But Lu Hsün never lost sight of the enemy in front, at the back, and on the flanks. History has confirmed Lu Hsün's sharp vision. None of the reactionary characters exposed and criticized by Lu Hsün ever changed their reactionary class nature. He said pointedly, "Dogs will never change their nature." No matter how they change their form, and whether they are on land or in water, revolutionary people must lash them soundly. This is a most valuable lesson which Lu Hsün has left us.

See Through the Class Enemy's Strategy From His Multifarious Tactics

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying: "(Our enemies) have long experience in class struggle. They are capable of waging struggles of all forms--both legal and illegal. We men of the revolutionary party must know their bag of tricks and study their strategy in order to overcome them. Never behave like an academic and oversimplify the complex class struggle."

Lu Hsün, who attached the utmost importance to "dissecting" the enemy, attached the same degree of importance to dissecting the enemy's strategy. He knew very well that in order to recognize the enemy and defeat them, it was necessary to study the law and modes of their activity and "the multifarious forms of their covert warfare." What is the weapon with which

Lu Hsün shattered the multifarious tactics of the class enemy? It is none other than the Marxist class viewpoint and method of class analysis. Lu Hsün said in summing up his experience that this was "a relatively good recipe for curing the illness of being swindled." With the Marxist class viewpoint as a guide and by applying the method of class analysis and making comparison on the basis of investigation and possession of facts (including historical and current ones), Lu Hsün was able to see through all the devilish tricks of the enemy.

In his lifetime Lu Hsün was able to see the numerous tactics by which imperialism and its lackeys attacked the proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship. One of these tactics was to assume a hypocritically sympathetic expression and slander countries under the proletarian dictatorship, saying that there "the workers and peasants still suffer from hardship and hunger" and describing them in the most miserable terms.

Taking the stand of the proletariat, Lu Hsün compared a mass of facts about the basic antagonism between the class interests of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, pointing out that the enemy's lies must not be believed, that their interests were the exact opposite of ours, that they confused black with white and good with bad, and that because proletarian revolution "is good to the poor, therefore it must be bad for the rich." Lu Hsün also compared a mass of facts about a society under the proletarian dictatorship and one under a bourgeois dictatorship, showing that one was hell and the other was a human world, pointing out that by denigrating the proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship, the enemy was creating counter-revolutionary public opinion for an attack against countries under the proletarian dictatorship. Thus Lu Hsün saw "the demon's tears" on the hypocritical lamenting face of the enemy and saw through the enemy's scheme of deceiving people with rumors, slander and hypocrisy in an effort to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat.

With the development in depth of class struggle and line struggle, the class enemy--particularly those who infiltrated the proletarian revolutionary ranks and were concealed--adopted even more multifarious tactics of waging war. In his fight against Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang, and swindlers of their kind in those years, Lu Hsün exposed and smashed many of the counter-revolutionary tactics of this gang of political swindlers.

One of these Lu Hsün described as follows: "Act of despots who wrap themselves in a banner as if it were a tiger's skin and try to intimidate others and who would at the slightest provocation, and by virtue of their influence (!), accuse others of crimes that are frightfully serious."

Swindlers of the type of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i, and Chou Yang were most accustomed to using such a tactic, and they in fact rabidly encircled and attacked Lu Hsün by this means. When they trumpeted the slogan of "National defense literature" of class capitulationism and national capitulationism, they in fact wrapped themselves in the banner of so-called "United Front" and tried to suppress Lu Hsün with it.

Comparing their "banner" with the great banner of the Anti-Japanese National United Front which the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman held aloft, Lu Hsün saw plainly that the banner which they waved was in fact not the revolutionary red flag. Lu Hsün completely supported the red flag of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and, guided by this red flag, put forward the revolutionary slogan of literature of the masses of national revolutionary war. Facts have proved that Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and their gang were only false Marxist political swindlers.

Another trick of theirs was "the assumption of an ultra-Leftist, ferocious appearance, giving the impression that when the revolution comes, all who are not revolutionaries will have to perish, thus making 'revolution' a much feared word." In using this trick, they dressed themselves up with ultra-"Leftist" terms and, though they did not want to make revolution, would not allow others to make revolution, blocking the way to revolution or leading revolution astray.

Comparing this with Marxist revolutionary theory, line and policy, Lu Hsün saw through their swindle and pointed out that these "people who appear to be utter revolutionaries...are in fact individualistic theorists who are very unrevolutionary or harmful to the revolution." Knowing the genuine gold of Marxism-Leninism, one will be able to recognize the cupric sulphide fraud of false Marxism-Leninism.

Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang, "demons and evil spirits who hid in the shadow of the great banner," also freely hatched sinister plots, played vicious tricks, formed sects and private cliques, made rumors and false accusations, carried out provocations and sowed seeds of dissension, launched attacks by shooting arrows and firing shots from the dark, uttered threats of "practical settlement"... All these despicable tricks of ambitionists and schemers of the exploiting classes were played by them exhaustively. This was one big feature of the multifarious tactics of the gang.

But through these Lu Hsün was able to see that they were "mostly not good men" and least of all revolutionaries. True revolutionaries are open and above board and "they dare to speak frankly." Lu Hsün regarded these scoundrels "with human faces but a hound's heart" with the utmost contempt. He pointed out through the view of class analysis that those who hatched sinister schemes and played vicious tricks were not only individually bad characters, but also symptomatic of the declining class, that they "are merely using the methods and tactics in the literary world which are used between quarreling in-laws in the family" and that was "the last way for degenerate writers." Lu Hsün said, "The children of families of rumor-mongers kill and are killed by rumors." Historical facts attest to Lu Hsün's correct judgment: all declining class ambitionists and schemers who are walking the last mile of their road court their own extinction.

Improve Ideological Level and Art of Struggle Through Study and Practice

The fact that Lu Hsün was able to wage all-conquering fights by expertly employing the method of class analysis was a result of his assiduous study of Marxism and Leninism in the practice of struggle. Chairman Mao says: "Lu Hsün's satirical essays of his last years are most profound and effective and are not one-sided, because by that time he had already mastered dialectics."

Lu Hsün learned and mastered Marxism in struggle. One remarkable feature of his use of the weapon of Marxism is that he criticized the enemy and at the same time reformed himself. "When I hit the vulnerable part of the critics I don't like I would smile, and when my own vulnerable part is hit I bear the pain, but I never hit more heavily or more lightly in each case." He directed fighting with Marxism and learned Marxism through fighting. He remolded his world outlook in learning and in fighting, and attained higher levels of learning and fighting in the course of remolding his world outlook.

Lu Hsün, skillfully using the Marxist viewpoint as a guide, also summed up experience in historical and current class struggle and learned lessons from it, by which he gained a knowledge of its workings. This was yet another reason why his ideological level kept rising and his art of struggle was steadily perfected. He attached the utmost importance to the experience of his forerunners. He said, "Some of the experience handed down from the ancients is really very valuable, because it was acquired after much sacrifice, but does posterity much good." However, Lu Hsün did not simply accept historical experience, but supplemented it from the Marxist viewpoint with material taken from practical class struggle and summed it up anew. He attached equal importance to his own experience and summed it up in earnest. But Lu Hsuń did not confine his task to his own personal experience. Using the Marxist viewpoint as a guide, he summed up current experience with reference to lessons from history, which endowed his experience with a high degree of ideological character and profound historical content, making it possible to gain valid knowledge from it.

This valid knowledge of class struggle enabled Lu Hsün to remain even more resolute and unswerving in waging class struggle. Recognizing the enemy, he did not waver in the least, but dared to run counter to the general, prevailing trend of the time and to thrash soundly the dog that had fallen into the water. Valid knowledge of class struggle gave Lu Hsün still greater foresight in class struggle. "Foretelling the future on the basis of cast iron facts of the past and the present is as clear as looking through a fire." He maintained a high degree of vigilance with regard to the long-term and complex nature of class struggle. Every time a new trend in class struggle appeared, he was never surprised or bewildered, but carried on the revolution, "never stopping the fight until the enemy is vanquished."

"So long as I live, I shall of course continue to learn." This pledge of Lu Hsün, so filled with the spirit of continuing revolution, should be our constant reminder. Like Lu Hsün, we should learn, fight, reform, and advance ceaselessly. The historical conditions of class struggle in which we find ourselves today are different from those under which Lu Hsün lived in those years. But as the great Lenin taught us, "The forms of struggle may change...but the essential nature and class content of struggle will never change so long as class exists." That part of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought concerning the viewpoint of class and class struggle and the method of class analysis will forever be the key to our knowing all the phenomena in a class society. Examples in the satirical essays of Lu Hsün's last years, which typified his application of the Marxist class viewpoint and method of class analysis in fighting, still continue to enlighten us in a lively way.

In our struggle from now on we shall certainly continue to encounter many class enemies who attack the cause of the proletarian revolution, wearing new cloaks of many colors and using multifarious tactics. We are equally certain that, guided by Marxism, Leninism, and the thought of Mao Tse-tung, we shall be able to overcome them. Every round of the fight will certainly further raise our awareness of class struggle, line struggle, and continuing revolution, further raise the level of our art of struggle, and push our cause of the proletarian revolution one more step forward. History ordains the ultimate victory of socialism and communism. "Only the newly emerging proletarians will have a future!"

* * *

Swindlers and Rumors

by

Hsüeh Hsün (薛遜)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 25, 1972)

In the severe class struggle, Lu Hsün was "encircled and attacked" for a long time by overt enemies as well as traitors concealed in the revolutionary ranks. The means adopted by the enemy were extremely sinister and vicious, one of which being the making of rumors. In his life time of fighting Lu Hsün ceaselessly exposed and criticized the most fantastic lies of these swindlers and their rumor-mongering tricks of all kinds and descriptions.

Swindlers live on rumors and sophistry. Rumors are hearsay fabricated out of nothing and without any factual basis, while sophistry consists of statements that confuse black with white and right with wrong. We must not think that a few fleas will never be able to lift a bed-cover. Lu Hsün pointed out profoundly: "Rumor-mongering is a weapon that kills without drawing blood." In the old times there was also the legend of "thrice throwing down the shuttle of a loom, even a good and kind mother had doubts." Thus rumors and sophistry must not be regarded lightly. With regard to swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in particular, who vainly hope to be "great men of the universe" and who would change the proletarian dictatorship into a bourgeois dictatorship by means that are a thousand times more vicious, a revolutionary must not dismiss them lightly.

Lenin once said, "This kind of thing can often be seen in the market place: the one who shouts most furiously and swears most noisily is the one who hopes to sell the most inferior goods." Such people shout and swear because they want to swindle others. It is a "way of doing business" in a capitalist society, and people with social experience can generally see through it."

The same tactic is employed by political swindlers. Lu Hsün said, "The heads (of these people) contain much old rubbish, but deliberately concealing it, they would dramatically point to their own noise and say, 'I alone am the proletariat!'" To recognize such political swindlers, social experience is of course necessary. But most important of all is a firm political stand, sharp political vision, and true mastery of Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung. It was through prolonged tempering in struggle and assiduous study and gradual mastery of Marxism that Lu Hsün came to understand many "questions that were never quite clearly explained" and was firmly convinced that "only the newly emerging proletariat has a future." It was then that he could see through everything and became all-conquering. Lu Hsün's satirical essays, particularly those of later years, were a summing-up of his experience in waging struggle against all kinds of political swindlers in the prolonged class struggle.

Lu Hsün said that rumors were wishful thinking of the rumor-makers themselves. Thus we may see through rumors the thoughts and behavior of some people. We should do the same through the rumors and sophistry of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. What they described as a "sorry mess" and "all wrong" must be something which we did right and did well, whereas we must examine closely and seriously deal with what they talk about with gusto and enthusiasm. As Lu Hsün said, it is impossible to see through this "what fantastic ideas they have, what extraordinary descriptions, what treacherous and false accusations, and what furtive appearances."

No rumor-monger ever has a good end. Lu Hsün said, "Children of families of rumor-mongers kill and are killed by rumors." Chinese and foreign history, ancient and modern, has already shown that none of those who lived on rumor-mongering and on sinister schemes and tricks could escape the fate of ruin and self-invited destruction.

However, it should also be seen that rumor-mongers are extremely shameless and clever, and that as soon as they are given the lie by facts, they will lie low while another group would come on the scene. Moreover, just as disease germs in the air will not die out, swindlers and rumors will always remain. Therefore to expose the rumors and sophistry of political swindlers is a long-term fighting task assigned to proletarian revolutionists by the times. A re-reading of Lu Hsün's fighting satirical essays will give us much new enlightenment.

* * *

Sham "Comrades-in-Arms," Real Vermin

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Group of Hot'ou Commune, Chinhsien, Hopei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 25, 1972)

In his lifetime of unyielding and unflinching fighting, great writer, thinker, and revolutionist Lu Hsün struggled not only against imperialism and its overt running dogs in China, but also ceaselessly aginst the hidden traitors, renegades, and Trotskyite bandits concealed in the revolutionary ranks. He said, "Dogs and the like need not cause fear, but it is those so-called 'comrades-in-arms,' who say one thing and mean another, that are to be most feared, because it is difficult to guard against them."

Lu Hsün called these "so-called 'comrades-in-arms,' who say one thing and mean another," "vermin" in the revolutionary ranks. He warned us more than thirty years ago to be on our guard against these swindlers who wore the label of 'comrades-in-arms' but who in reality "wave a big banner like a tiger's skin." He sounded the warning to the revolutionary people to better know these counter-revolutionary double-dealers.

It is clear that they are malignant enemies, but they sophistically call themselves "comrades-in-arms." It is clear that they are bandits, but they deliberately disguise themselves as "fellow-travelers." This has always been the customary tactic of counter-revolutionary double-dealers and is an objective law of class struggle. Lenin said, "It is impossible to stop them from doing this, just as it is impossible to stop a commercial firm from using any trade mark, sign, or advertisement." It is true that we cannot top the counter-revolutionary double-dealers from playing tricks, but in the practice of class struggle we must ceaselessly single them out and expose them, placing their true selves under the light of the sun.

Co-incidences are frequent in the development of history. Everybody knows that Trotsky is still remembered because he was the grand patriarch of the Trotskyite bandits and is still a rare teacher by negative example for all revolutionaries. Later Trotskyites often imitated their grand patriarch in their counter-revolutionary tactics and strategy, although they at times might do something original.

Trotsky at first opposed the October armed uprising of the Russian proletariat, but when the uprising turned out to be a success he described himself as a "central figure" of the October Revolution. He was in fact implacably hostile to Lenin, but passed himself off as Lenin's "comrade-in-arms." Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, also working under the banner of "comrades-in-arms," have tried to alter the Party's proletarian revolutionary line in the vain hope of restoring capitalism in China.

Trotsky distorted Leninism with idealism, and swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, imitating Trotsky, tried to distort and alter Marxism, Leninism, and the thought of Mao Tse-tung with the idealist "genius theory."

These co-incidences are certainly not accidental, but are a reflection of the objective law of class struggle in the development of history. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type are today's Trotskies. The two Trotskies have the same reactionary face.

It is really sometimes "difficult to guard against" such sham "comrades-in-arms" but real vermin, and so we must particularly sharpen our vigilance. However, if we only conscientiously carry out reading and study, master Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and increase our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, we shall be able to unmask these demons and evil spirits who lurk in the shadow of the big banner and reveal their true face.

* * *

TRAINING OF NEW CADRES

Train Large Numbers of New Cadres in a Planned Way

- The Party committee of Soochow Switch Plant earnestly helps new cadres with reading and study to raise their awareness of line struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 23, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, April 18, 1972) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is our fighting task to train large numbers of new cadres in a planned way," the Party comittee of Soochow Switch Plant has realistically helped new cadres to read and study with reference to the reality of the three great revolutionary struggles, and by constantly raising their awareness of class struggle, developed the excellent situation in revolution and production in the whole plant.

In the past two years, on the basis of the need of the developing situation in revolution, Soochow Switch Plant selected a number of new cadres from among its workers to fill leadership posts at various levels. After these new reinforcements were promoted to positions of leadership, what should be done to help them raise their awareness of line struggle? The Party committee of the plant thought that the most fundamental thing to do was to organize them to read and study seriously and to help them master Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Apart from setting aside a specific period each week for the new cadres to read and study the leadership cadres have also regularly adopted the method of sending them by turns to reading classes held by the municipal and allied systems for study, and continued to raise their awareness of the struggle between the two lines.

In the reading and study, the Party committee of the plant constantly uses the personal experience of old cadres to help the new cadres deepen their comprehension of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. On one occasion when the plant was to hold a celebration, one of the new cadres spent more than 200 JMP for the purchase of several lanterns with which to decorate the doors of the plant without first obtaining permission from the Party committee. The masses were critical, but the cadre concerned felt that a big plant ought to look the part, and spending a bit more money should hardly matter.

When Huang Chin-lin, an old cadre and the secretary of the Party committee, learned about that, he looked this cadre up and studied together with him Chairman Mao's teaching "To make China rich and strong needs several decades of intense effort, which will include, among other things, the effort to practice strict economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality." In the study Huang Chin-lin told this new cadre about his own personal experience and how before the great cultural revolution, under the influence of the revisionist line, he had gone for things foreign and made the mistake of ostentation and waste in the construction of the plant.

At the same time, Huang Chin-lin also criticized together with this new cadre Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of ostentation and waste in running enterprises, and enabled him to understand more deeply the policy of "building up our country through diligence and frugality." Since then this new cadre has not only been careful and frugal everywhere, but also constantly struggles against the phenomenon of ostentation and waste and is favorably commented upon by the people.

In the reading and study, the Party committee also actively directs the cadres to sum up lessons from their own experience, and helps them to implement correctly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the high tension parts workshop is a turner group in which there was long-standing disunity among the cadres of the shifts and teams, and that affected revolution and production. In order to solve the problem of unity in the turner group, Ch'en Ping-k'un and Ch'eng Kuo-hung, new cadres of the workshop, went to the group to settle down. At first they tried to bring together those who were not united by developing a production contest in the turner groups. The result was far from expected. Not only production failed to go up, but the problem of unity was also not solved.

Later, they thought of another idea, and that was to separate the people with different ideas into two different groups. Outwardly the contradiction seemed to be alleviated, but there again appeared the phenomenon of mutual resentment, and their antagonism increased instead.

Upon discovering the method applied by these two new cadres in dealing with the problem in the turner group the Party committee organized them to study in time Chairman Mao's teaching "Unity--criticism--unity," and directed them to sum up seriously the lesson from their twice tackling of the turner group. By means of the study these two new cadres were able to raise their understanding of the meaning of strengthening unity. They returned again to the turner group, carried out a penetrating investigation and study, discovered clearly the cause of disunity, and then, by looking up the cadres of the shifts and teams separately for talks, spoke to them about the importance of carrying out revolutionary unity well, instructed them to place problems consciously on the table, and to make more self-criticism individually. By means of the penetrating and meticulous ideological and political work, the comrades of the turner group are able to remove the barriers gradually and strengthen unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought. A profound change is taking place in the physiognomy of the turner group and it has become an advanced group in the plant.

While helping the new cadres with their reading and study, the Party committee of Soochow Switch Plant has actively directed them to throw themselves into the three great revolutionary movements for tempering, and by integrating closely the transformation of the objective world with the transformation of the subjective world, stimulated ideological revolutionization and consciously implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Last October, during the development of the "In agriculture learn from Tachai" mass movement, the workers of the fitting workshop proposed to the

new cadre in charge of production to make an effort to complete the task of 300 sets of high tension switch boards. At that time when the new cadre heard the suggestion, he considered the increase too high, and subjectively believed that it would be difficult to fulfill. Because of that, he did not actively support the suggestion. When the Party committee of the plant discovered this problem, it brought the suggestion of the masses to the Party committee for discussion and analysis, and considered the target for increasing production advanced by the masses was fundamentally sound and, if given the effort, could be fulfilled. The responsible comrade of the Party committee thereupon looked this new cadre up for a talk and instructed him to take his own ideological problem among the masses for investigation and study. With the help of the old cadres, this new cadre went among the workers and held an investigation meeting. The large amount of facts deeply educated him and enabled him to realize that the reason he had overlooked the enormous enthusiasm for socialism inherent in the masses was attributable to his world outlook. Therefore, at a mass meeting in the workshop he voluntarily combated self and repudiated revisionism, criticized and repudiated the subjective idealism in his thinking and resolved to give play together with the worker comrades the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and self-reliance, to realize this suggestion.

In the course of fulfilling the production of 300 sets of high-tension switch boards this new cadre was united as one with the workers. When problems were discovered they discussed them together and when difficulties were experienced they overcame them together. Finally, the task of producing 300 sets of high-tension switch boards was completed ahead of schedule. After the incident, he said with deep conviction, "Only by means of revolutionary struggle and practice could one be able to wash idealism from the mind and consciously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

The deputy director of a workshop was formerly a member of the cold work team. Since joining the leading body, he has left the cold work team, entered an office and taken less part in labor. With the help of the Party committee he has unfolded an active ideological struggle, and realized that taking less part in labor could lead to the growth of "officiousness," and if that were permitted to continue, it would result in separation from the people. Henceforth, after arranging properly for production in the workshop, he would voluntarily go to the shifts and teams to take part in labor.

In October last year, the workshop was given an assignment for the emergency production of 400 sets of switches, and at the time difficulties were experienced in both manpower and equipment. This new cadre, setting the pace, went to the key process of work for labor, held discussions together with the welders, battled alongside of them. Work efficiency doubled and within a month, they were able to complete the volume of work which formerly would require three months to complete. Laboring together with the workers, this new cadre has maintained the characteristics of a common worker.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Minority Nationality Workers Mature Rapidly in Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet

- They play an important role in socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and under the illumination of the Party's nationality policy

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 28, 1972)

(NCNA Huhehot, April 27, 1972) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and under the illumination of the Party's nationality policy, the minority nationality workers' force in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region has matured rapidly. At present, the total number of minority nationality office and industrial workers in the whole region reached 52,600. They play an important role in socialist revolution and construction.

With close concern shown by the Party Central Committee and by Chairman Mao and since the beginning of the first 5-Year Plan, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region has developed large-scale industrial construction. During the proletarian cultural revolution, the region made further progress in industrial construction. At present, the whole region has built a series of basic industrial departments such as iron and steel, machine building, coal, electric power, chemical, iron mining, and building construction, and has made enormous progress in the undertakings that serve the people's livelihood such as light industry, transportation and communications, and posts and telecommunications. Apart from a number of small factories run by the communes and brigades, the autonomous region has newly built 1,177 light industrial plants above the levels of banner and hsien.

Following the rapid development of industry, the Mongolian people who have been called a nomadic nationality, along with peoples of other nationalities now have modern industrial workers of their own nationalities. The Paotou Iron and Steel Company has 1,200 minority nationality workers, many of whom are working at leadership positions at various levels and are playing an important role in leading the broad masses of staff members and workers to grasp revolution and promote production. The Ulanchap League, which did not have even one minority nationality worker before liberation, now has over 4,000 minority nationality workers. Herdsmen of the past have now become skilled workers in local new enterprises and backbones in managing enterprises.

In the region's first modern and mechanized sugar refinery--the Paotou Sugar Refinery, workers of the Mongolian, Hui and Han nationalities have dispatched technical workers to assist fraternal provinces and regions to build 18 sugar refineries, apart from their important contributions to the autonomous region's sugar industry.

Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region pay full attention to the maturing of the minority nationality workers. During their construction period, a number of enterprises adopted the method of using worker masters to teach apprentices, holding training classes, and learning from fraternal factories and mines in areas outside the region so as to foster and train large groups of minority nationality technical workers, technical cadres and enterprise management cadres. Of the 800 minority nationality employees and workers including Mongols, Hui, Ta-wo-erh, Koreans, Manchus, Han and Tibetans working in the several modern and large-scale woolen textile mills in Huhehot, many have received training in relevant factories in Peking, Shanghai and other places and have mastered textile techniques within a short period of time under the assistance of veteran workers of the fraternal factories.

In the course of maturing and becoming an outstanding steel worker from an ordinary herdsman, Pao Li-chao, superintendent of the No. 1 open-hearth furnace of the Paotou Steel Complex, has received fervent assistance from master workers of the Han nationality in his own plant and in the Anshan Steel Plant.

The minority nationality employees and workers of the autonomous region have regarded the Party's concern and nurturing, the energetic assistance given by workers of fraternal nationalities as an enormous impetus in encouraging themselves to better serve the motherland's socialist revolution and production undertakings so as to make achievement in grasping revolution and promoting production. Since 1958, Chin Shan, a Mongol worker in Paotou Tractor Accessories Plant has brought about several scores of important items of technical innovation. In 1971 he and a number of workers and technical personnel organized a technical innovation team to overcome numerous difficulties, and succeeded in the trial production of high-pressure oil pumps--a key component for tractors, thus making contributions to the giving of support to agriculture. In accordance with the construction needs of the pastoral areas, Pai Chih-cheng, a Mongol technician of the Agricultural Machine Plant of the Su-ni-teh-yu Banner of Ulanchap League, worked with Mongol and Han workers and succeeded in the trial production of a kind of water pump that is suitable for the pastoral areas. The pumps played an important role for the local water-deficient grassland, and was welcomed by the herdsmen.

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(NCNA Urumchi, April 27, 1972) Following the development of socialist industrial construction, the minority nationality workers' force in Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region is maturing rapidly. At present, the number of minority nationality staff members and workers in the region has exceeded 160,000. They constitute a strong and important force in socialist revolution and construction.

Since liberation, people of various nationalities in Sinkiang have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, energetically developed industrial production, and successively built various

modern industries such as iron and steel, coal, petroleum, electric power, textiles, non-ferrous metals, railways, and communications. Workers of various nationalities have extensively unfolded the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry. Simultaneous with the development of major industries, various places in the autonomous region have energetically set up local industries, with many medium-sized and small factories emerging in many cities and rural areas. Since the convocation of the 9th Party Congress, the newly built medium-sized and small local industries in the whole region have totalled more than 450.

In the course of the flourishing development of industrial construction, many peasants, herdsmen and youths of the more than ten minority nationalities including Uighur, Hazakh, Kolkoz, Mongol, Sipo, Ta-chi-erh and Uzbek, have become the first generation industrial workers of their own nationalities. They drive locomotives, motor vehicles and tractors with pride along the wide areas north and south of the Tienshan Mountains, operate various types of machines and labor selflessly in factories and mines. On many productive positions from prospecting to mining and to refining in the Sinkiang Petroleum Administrative Bureau, there are over 6,700 minority nationality employees and workers. The communication system of the autonomous region has more than 7,000 minority nationality employees and workers. In the Kangsu mining area on the Pamir Plateau, minority nationality staff members and workers account for 85 percent of the total number of workers in the mining area.

Since the convocation of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, Party organizations at various levels in Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region have strengthened the education of the workers of various nationalities in ideology and political line, assisted them to seriously read and study Marxist-Leninist works of Chairman Mao's writings, heighten their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, thus enabling their spiritual outlook to undergo a drastic change.

Workers of various nationalities work in the frontier areas and keep the motherland in mind with a determination to make greater contribution to the revolution. After the convocation of the 9th Party Congress, Ko-yu-mu-mai-ti-ni-ya-tzu, a veteran drilling worker of the Uighur nationality in the Karamai Oilfield was elected deputy chairman of the revolutionary committee of the underground operation office of the Karamai Oilfield. In spite of the change in his position, he preserved the original features of the working class, insisted on taking part in physical labor, closely integrated himself with the masses, made new contributions while advancing on the road for the continuation of the revolution, thus receiving praise from workers of various nationalities. The whole region's factories and mining enterprises have fostered and selected a group of outstanding minority nationality workers to take up leadership positions. At the same time, many minority nationality workers have joined the Chinese Communist Party.

Under the guidance of the line of unity for victory as formulated by the 9th Party Congress, workers of various nationalities have rallied

closely and assisted each other, waging shoulder-to-shoulder battles for victories in revolution and production. The Ili Woolen Textile Mill is a modern plant with eight minority nationality workers. Jo-yi-han, a Hazakh woman worker of this mill was formerly a shepherdess. Shortly after joining the mill, she could not adapt to the life pattern of the factory and was slow in making technical progress. At this moment, the workshop leadership and workers of various nationalities promoted class affection, and ardently assisted her in overcoming her difficulties. Veteran master workers held her hands and taught her to learn skills every day. Jo-yi-han was full of political enthusiasm, learned diligently and practiced arduously, thus becoming a skilled worker within a short period of time. At present, she has taken up the post of production team leader to direct the team's several workers of the Uighur, Hui, Han and Sipo nationalities to grasp revolution and promote production and make greater achievements.

Under the leadership of the Party, workers of various nationalities have made contributions to the development of Sinkiang's industrial production. Since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the variety of industrial products of the autonomous region has increased to over 2,000 kinds from the 11 kinds shortly after liberation. This effectively gave support to agricultural and livestock production, promoted the development of various construction undertakings, and improved the living standard of the people of various nationalities.

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(NCNA Lhasa, April 27, 1972) Under the illumination of the Party's nationality policy and following the construction and development of industrial and mining enterprises in Tibet, the workers' force in the Tibet Autonomous Region has matured rapidly. Workers of various nationalities have rallied closely in grasping revolution and in promoting production, thus making new contributions to socialist revolution and construction.

Prior to the liberation, the Tibet region had no local industry at all. After liberation, the people of various nationalities, adhering to Chairman Mao's teaching: 'Self-reliance and arduous struggle," energetically ran local industries, thus promoting the rapid development of local industries in Tibet. At present, the Tibet Plateau has built several scores of types of local industries as well as several hundred medium-sized and small factories and mines for such industries as coal mining, hydro-electric power, machine building, iron mining, geological prospecting, chemical industry, building materials, textiles, matches, paper-making, leather, glass, printing, electric battery, soap making, sugar refining, and powdered milk.

Following the development of local industries, the workers' force in Tibet has gradually developed and matured. At present, the total number of workers in the Tibet Autonomous Region has increased to over 60,000 from 40,000 before the cultural revolution, most of whom are Tibetan workers. Having been tempered by the great proletarian cultural revolution, quite a

few of them have been elected to work in leadership squads at various levels, and many have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

Workers of various nationalities in the Tibet Autonomous Region cherish profound proletarian affection for the great leader Chairman Mao, assiduously study Chairman Mao's works, and ceaselessly raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, thus enabling their spiritual outlook to undergo profound change.

Ah-wang-to-chi, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Lhasa Shoe and Hat Factory and a member of the Party branch, was a blacksmith before the liberation and suffered from the serf owners' persecution and repression. After taking up the leadership position, he firmly remembered Chairman Mao's teachings, worked closely with the worker masses, and persisted in taking part in collective productive labor. Under his leadership, the broad masses of Tibetan workers have raised their revolutionary enthusiasm higher and higher, thus enabling the whole factory to make new achievements in revolution and production.

Mi Chi, who was from a poor peasant family and who was a servant during her childhood, has become an outstanding geological technician. She has skillfully mastered the techniques of drawing in the field and sketching geological phenomena, and was rated as an advanced producer on many occasions.

The first generation of workers fighting on the Tibet Plateau have used Tach'ing's workers as examples, persisted in putting politics in command, waged arduous struggles to build the undertakings, and scored numerous achievements in industrial construction.

The No. 603 Tibetan drilling team which shoulders the task of geological prospecting is an advanced collective in learning from Tach'ing. When this team was first organized, most of its members had no experience in drilling work. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching: "Learn to fight battles in the course of fighting battles," they worked and learned simultaneously, thereby mastering production technique in a short period of time.

Once, when the work was at a hectic moment, a nozzle for pumping mud dropped into a muddy pond which was full of lime. Two Tibetan workers, Ah-to and Chu-pu, immediately jumped into the pond one meter deep and swiftly recovered the nozzle in disregard of the pain caused by the lime burning their skin. With such a revolutionary spirit, this Tibetan drilling team spent only two months to drill four wells, totalling 1,000 meters in length, and the rate of core extraction was also completely up to the state specification.

The Tungfeng Mine is located on a plateau 4,800 meters above sea level. The weather changes here are unpredictable. The broad masses of Tibetan and Han workers regarded the hardship as a happiness and as a glory to battle against the wind and snow, and struggle against the severe cold, making simultaneous efforts in mine construction and in production. Over

the past several years, this mine has ceaselessly extracted ores urgently needed by the state, thus making important contributions to the socialist construction of the state.

With the assistance given by various places of the motherland and with the efforts exerted by workers of various nationalities, various places including Lhasa, Linchih and Chamdo have become newly built industrial bases on the Tibetan Plateau, while various places such as Shannan, Shigatse, and Nachu have set up factories to directly serve agriculture, livestock-breeding and the people's livelihood. Today's Tibet is capable of producing nearly 100 kinds of products including small turbo-electric generating sets, sulphuric acid, cement, woolen blankets, woolen knitting yarn, machine-made paper, machine-processed sugar, several kinds of agricultural machines as well as common medicines. In 1971 the whole region showed a remarkable increase in the total value of industrial production as compared with 1970. Since the beginning of this year, the industrial front has whipped up a new upsurge in learning from Tach'ing in industry, and the broad masses of workers have determined to strive for the overfulfillment of state production tasks ahead of schedule.

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OBITUARY

CPPCC Vice Chairman Li Teh-chuan Dies

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1972)

comrade li teh-chuan, vice-chairman of the fourth national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, deputy to the third national people's congress and vice-president of the national women's federation of the people's republic of china, died of illness in peking on april 23, 1972, at the age of 77, after a long period of medical treatment.

comrade li teh-chuan joined the communist party of china in 1958. she served as member of the committee of cultural and education affairs of the central people's government council, president of the red cross society of china, vice-chairman of the people's relief administration of cnina, member of the physical culture and sports commission and minister of public health.

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, premier of the state council and chairman of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c., and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, paid last respects to the deceased on the afternoon of april 25 at the hospital and expressed sympathy for her children.

a meeting to pay last respects to comrade li teh-chuan was held this afternoon in the auditorium of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries. in the hall was a portrait of the late comrade li teh-chuan and the urn containing her ashes.

there were wreaths presented by tung pi-wu, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and acting chairman of the people's republic of china; soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china; and ho hsiang-ning, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; and by the n.p.c. standing committee, the state council and the c.p.p.c.c. national committee.

present at the meeting were chu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee; li fu-chun, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; fu tso-yi and pebala gelieh-namje, vice-chairmen of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee; tsai chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the n.p.c. standing committee and president of the national women's federation; and teng ying-chao, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the n.p.c. standing committee and vice-president of the national women's federation.

comrade li fu-chun officiated at the ceremony.

comrade teng ying-chao delivered a memorial speech. she said: "comrade li teh-chuan took part in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic movement of the chinese people in her early years and worked actively for women's liberation and children's welfare and health. during the period of the war of liberation, she returned from abroad to china's liberated areas and came under the leadership of the communist party of china. under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee after nation-wide liberation, she studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and paid attention to remoulding her world outlook. she cherished a warm love for the great leader chairman mao, the communist party of china and socialism, maintained ties with the masses, led a simple life, worked hard to serve the people and devoted her energies to the cause of china's socialist revolution and socialist construction."

comrade teng ying-chao continued: "we will learn from comrade li teh-chuan's revolutionary spirit and unite to win still greater victories under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation"

attending the ceremony were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress shih liang, lu han, chang yun, lin chiao-chih, lo shu-chang, chi fang, hu yu-chih and hsieh fu-min;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference liu fei, yang tung-chun, wu yen-yin, chou pei-yuan, and jung yi-jen; and

leading members of departments under the party central committee and the state council, the office of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c., the national women's federation and the peking municipal revolutionary committee and comrade li teh-chuan's friends wang liang-en, kuo yu-feng, chu chih-ying, liu yu-fa, chao ching-hsuan, wu ching-tung, li meng-fu, hou chun-nuai, hsieh hua, chou fa-yen, teng chi-hsiu, li chi-huang, tsai tsung-hsi, li chin-teh, kang ke-ching, tsui chung-min, wu ching, ting kuo-yu, huang chen, liao cheng-chih, wang yeh-chiu, chang ke-hsia, hsiung tien-ching, hsu yun-pei and tseng yung-chuan.

representatives of cadres and masses from departments under the party central committee, the state council, the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c. and the national women's federation also attended.

MODEL PARTY SECRETARY

East China Commune Party Secretary Keeps Close Ties with Laboring People

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Apr. 26, 1972)

an east china commune party committee secretary keeps close links with the masses by taking part in collective productive labour and is warmly praised by the commune members.

born in a poor peasant family, liao hsi-lung has taken the lead in the movement for socialist collectivization of the countryside since liberation. he served as a mutual-aid team leader, an agricultural producers' co-operative director and party committee secretary when the chenghsi people's commune in pingyang county of chekiang province was set up in 1958. he remains at the same time a leader and an ordinary commune member.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, he was elected a member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, a standing committee member of the wenchou administrative regional revolutionary committee and vice-chairman of the pingyang county revolutionary committee. his work keeps him very busy but he seizes every opportunity to take part in farm work. whenever he comes back from a meeting, he goes first to the field. the chenghsi commune is near the southeast sea coast and is often hit by typhoons. when there is a typhoon, he is always among the first to rush to the reservoir and stand guard on the water conservancy project.

for a decade and more liao hsi-lung has recognized that participation in collective productive labour is important for maintaining the initiative in class struggle and the struggle for production. he pays attention to new trends in class struggle while taking part in physical labour and sums up experience in building the socialist countryside. his experience in leading the peasants in transforming a hilly area has spread wide throughout the commune.

nine out of the 12 brigades in the commune are on hills or rolling country. the soil was poor and grain output low. when liao hsi-lung returned from peking after attending the third national people's congress in 1964, he went to stay and work in the peishan brigade. he tried hard to get experience in improving mountainous areas. he made investigations while helping commune members build fields that gave stable high output.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade wanted to change things. they exposed sabotage by unreformed landlords. liao hsi-lung thus got first-hand information about class struggle and with the brigade party branch led the masses in struggling against the class enemies. he encouraged the revolutionary spirit shown by the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, of self-reliance and hard struggle in building mountainous area. the commune members were inspired and launched a campaign to build dams and canals and

reclaim hill slopes. as a result, the brigade's grain output and side-line production increased rapidly. the brigade's experience was summed up and spread, thus promoting production in the hilly areas.

During the cultural revolution, liao hsi-lung went round the more than 100 villages in the hilly areas to discover, sum up and popularize advanced experience among the masses and pushed forward the movement to learn from tachai. led by the commune party committee, the peasants transformed their hilly region into a verdant and prosperous land through hard work. grain output in 1971 surpassed 7.5 tons per hectare and 660 hectares of slopes were covered with trees.

liao hsi-lung joined the peasants in making scientific experiments while taking part in field work. as commune party secretary, he has led the people in scientific experiments to serve local production needs in the past dozen years. with the other cadres, he has continued field experiments in soil improvement over the years. as a result, the commune's 200 hectares of low-yield land were turned into stable, high-yield fields and per-hectare output shot up from 3.7 tons to 7.5 tons and more. he organized an experimental group to cultivate duck weed, a green manure crop, so that it can grow both winter and summer. he continued the experiment and succeeded and it is grown for a variety of crops beside paddy rice. this played an important role in increasing production. the "chenghsi no. 1 duck weed" cultivated by liao hsi-lung, is now popular among peasants in more than 50 counties in the province.

for 22 years now liao hsi-lung has been working as a leading cadre. he has placed strict demands on himself and maintained the fine qualities of the working people. the poor and lower-middle peasants say their party secretary is a man "with his feet smeared with cow-dung and full of revolutionary vigour." liao hsi-lung often says: "we cadres are servants of the people and must work hard and live in a plain way. then we can keep to a firm and correct political orientation and follow chairman mao in making revolution all our lives."

INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT

Advances in Northwest China Province Industry, Transport

(NCNA-English Sian, Apr. 27, 1972)

northwest china's shensi province reported a 26.1 per cent increase in gross industrial output in the first quarter of the year, compared with the same 1971 period. for railway freight tonnage, the increase was 41.3 per cent. output of steel, iron, chemical products, fuel, machinery, light industrial products and textiles showed marked increases.

major capital construction projects have proceeded at a record speed.

following chairman mao's teaching "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place", the party organizations at various levels in industry, transport and capital construction departments organized the cadres and workers to make a serious study of works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao. they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and raised their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies. this gave impetus to revolution and production.

COMMERCE

Shanghai Improves Commercial Work for Industry, Agriculture

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 27, 1972)

more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have been toured by cadres and workers of shanghai's commercial and industrial departments to investigate and study the production and sales and supply and demand of commodities. this is part of the movement of education in ideology and political line in the great proletarian cultural revolution. it is an application of the general policy guiding the economic and financial work formulated by chairman mao, "develop the economy and ensure supplies."

in a new development in socialist coordination between commerce and industry, commercial and industrial departments make joint efforts to find out what customers like, check the quality of products together and organize commodity exhibitions and fairs in city districts and suburbs.

in studies to date 15,000 samples and a host of technical data were collected. a comparative study was made of shanghai products, imported ones and products from other parts of china. the groups studied how new products in shanghai compared with old ones, and how the product made by different factories in shanghai compared with each other.

based on these findings, shanghai industrial departments made efforts to improve quality and increase quantity and variety. more than 2,000 new varieties of textile and sundry goods have been added and marked improvements made in the quality of galoshes, umbrellas, detergent, khaki, denim and cotton prints.

commercial units in suburban counties are also helping the people's communes and production brigades increase production in line with the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development."

the chungming county commercial workers provided the communes and brigades with means of production to help them reap successive good harvests of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops. they also helped with side-line production, and the collective economy grew as a result. the county's income from side-line production last year was 25 per cent more than in 1970. it now accounts for 30 per cent of the county's total value of agricultural output. similar efforts were made by other shanghai commercial units to help the countryside diversify the economy to make the city more self-sufficient in agricultural and side-line produce. shanghai used to get all its straw matting from elsewhere. now 45 per cent comes from suburban communes and brigades.

the shanghai commercial workers apply chairman mao's teaching on serving the people whole-heartedly in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement to meet the needs of the people. they are extending business hours, adding new services and giving the customers better service. more than 200 shops and grocery markets near railway stations and the waterfront, in factory districts and busy centres are now open round-the-clock. staple food stores, fruit shops, department stores, bath houses and barber shops now add early morning and late evening hours for the convenience of night shift workers. commodities now come in greater variety. tailor shops help customers who have sewing machines with designs and cutting. sales clerks in pharmacies study some medicine so they can give customers better service and advice. all these improvements are welcomed by the people.

MEDICINE

Northwest China Army Hospital Introduces New Method to Treat Optic Atrophy

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Apr. 26, 1972)

an army hospital in northwest china has achieved success in treating optic atrophy and restoring or improving the vision of some patients.

doctors of the no. 25 hospital of the lanchow units of the people's liberation army work out a method of massaging the optic nerve and inserting easily absorbed cat gut behind the eyeball to induce continuous stimulation.

optic nerve behind the eyeball connects it with the cerebral nervous system. optic atrophy often leads to decrease in visual acuity, narrowing of the field of vision and even blindness. previous therapy for this disease did not achieve the desired effect.

the new method is to make a small incision in the lower fornix (between the eyeball and the inner surface of the lower lid). a blunt surgical hook is placed gently behind the eyeball and slid up and down the surface of the optic nerve to massage it. some pieces of cat gut are then inserted and an inflammation-combating ointment applied. finally the eye is dressed up to protect it from infection.

the external stimulus helps expand the blood vessels and improves circulation and stimulates the optic nerve. all this increases a certain amount of functioning of the atrophied optic nerve. this method is easy to master and effective. over the past two years this lanchow p.l.a. hospital has treated 173 eyes of 106 patients for optic atrophy. vision improved to varying degrees in an overwhelming majority of cases.

fiftyfive per cent of the eyes showed good improvement. miner shang chi-chang of the pingtingshan mining administration of honan province had to stop work for more than two years due to optic atrophy when previous treatment did not improve his impaired vision. the no. 25 hospital raised the visual acuity of his left eye to 0.9 and that of his right eye to 1.0 with this method.

the procedure causes the patient little pain and a quick recovery. unfavourable post-operative side-effects are rare. the therapy can be used not only for adults in good health but for children, old people and patients with other diseases. one such woman patient in chiuchuan county in kansu province had formerly undertaken a lobectomy. two years ago the p.l.a. hospital treated her for optic atrophy and improved her vision. similarly, a cadre in his sixties at a hydroelectric power station who suffered from hypertension and arteriosclerosis had both eyes treated in october 1970. his vision was much improved.

the clinical experience of the past few years has been summed up by the hospital and the scope of treatment widened. it reports good effects in treating the pigmentary degeneration of the retina, primary choroido-retinal degeneration and hereditary macular degeneration and amblyopia (dimness of vision without detectable organic lesion of the eye).

the medical workers think there is room for improvement. no marked improvement of vision has been achieved in patients with optic atrophy caused by severe damage of the retina or other injuries.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Peking for Tirana

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1972)

a chinese workers' delegation led by wang hsiu-chen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of shanghai revolutionary workers, left here for tirana by plane today. it will attend the 7th congress of the albanian trade unions and the may day celebrations and pay a friendly visit to albania at the invitation of the central council of albanian trade unions.

members of the delegation are: wu kuei-hsien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. shensi provincial committee; and tung ming-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the c.p.c. hupeh provincial committee and secretary of the c.p.c. wuhan municipal committee.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of departments concerned, including jen yun-chung, chang hsiang-shan, chao lan-hsiang, ou tang-liang, liu ke-ming, hsing chu-fang, chang chuan-chung, han hsi-ya and lin hsien-nung.

present were jovan andoni, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the albanian embassy in peking.

Chinese Youth Football Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1972)

a chinese youth football delegation with hou chieh, leading member of peking physical culture institute, as leader and hsing kuei-fu, responsible member of the national football team, as deputy leader, left here by air yesterday on a friendly visit to albania.

the delegation is composed of two coaches and 20 players. the coaches are sun pao-jung and ha tseng-kuang. the players are fan ching-ming, tung chien-hua, shen yin-chang, cheng tieh-lien, ku yu-sheng, cheng shun-kuo, tung chih-chiang, li tou-chin, tsao wei-chao, liu ming-fu, chang li, huang hsia-fei, ku chao-nien, ting san-shih, yang hung-shan, kang hua-kuo, lin chih-jung, wang hsiao-ho, lo yu-lin and hsu tseng-fu.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned yu ou-nsueh, chou chin-tung, chen chih-nsiung, cai ping, wang nen-tso, liu yi-ting and tsou do-nsien, as well as football players.

jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Goods Exchange and Payments Agreement between China and Germany for 1972 Signed in Berlin

(NCNA-English Berlin, Apr. 26, 1972)

a goods exchange and payments agreement for 1972 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the german democratic republic was signed here monday afternoon.

chen chieh, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and kurt fenske, head of the g.d.r. government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign economy, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the chinese side were sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to the g.d.r., and tsai nsin-ten, vice-head, and other members, of the chinese delegation.

present on the g.d.r. side were horst soelle, minister of foreign economy, and peter kaehn, vice-head, and other members, of the g.d.r. delegation.

kurt fenske gave a banquet for the chinese government trade delegation on the same evening. chinese ambassador sung chih-kuang was also present.

dr gerhard weiss, vice-chairman of the g.d.r. council of ministers, yesterday received chen chieh.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Prime Minister Penn Nouth Gives Grand Reception in Celebration of 2nd Anniversary of Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, gave a grand reception here this evening in the banquet hall of the mansion of the r.g.n.u.c., to warmly celebrate the second anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples.

attending the reception on invitation were:

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking;

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking;

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china;

leading comrades of the chinese party and state chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, li hsien-sheng, kuo mo-jo, chi peng-fei, keng piao and wu hsiu-chuan.

present were madame penn nouth; thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia; thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; prince norodom yuvaneath; princess norodom roeungsy; and ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china.

the reception was alive with warm expressions of militant unity of the three indochinese peoples, the korean people and the chinese people. hanging side by side in the hall were the national flag of china, the flag of the laotian patriotic front, the official flag of the republic of south viet nam, the national flag of the democratic republic of viet nam and the national flag of the kingdom of cambodia.

at six p.m. when the chinese party and state leaders and the vietnamese and korean comrades entered the hall in the company of prime minister and mme. penn nouth, they received an ovation from all present, and the band played music of welcome. the reception began with the band playing the national anthem of china, the song of the laotian patriotic front, the official song of the republic of south viet nam, the national anthem of the democratic republic of viet nam and the national anthem of the kingdom of cambodia.

prime minister penn nouth, charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. nguyen tien and vice-chairman yeh chien-ying spoke at the reception. their speeches were punctuated with warm applause. all

the speakers warmly hailed the brilliant victories won in the past two years by the three indochinese peoples under the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples in their common struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

hosts and guests drank many toasts to the great friendship and militant unity of the three indochinese peoples, the korean people and the chinese people.

also attending the reception were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chi fang, lin chiao-chih and chu ko-chen;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries fang yi, li chiang, kuo lu, wang kuo-chuan, lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, chao lan-hsiang, yang teh-chung, lu ying, chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng, ti fu-tsai, wang shih-yen, li ching-chuan, fu hao, tsao ke-chiang, lu wei-chao, chu chuan-hsien, ling ching, kao shih-kun, wei yu-ming, wang pin and wang hsiao-yi; chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling; and representatives of the china-cambodia friendship people's commune lu yi and chia yu-wen; and

leading members of various general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison su yu, chang tsai-chien, wang hsin-ting, liu hsien-chuan, chang chih-ming, wu jui-lin, wang hui-chiu, chen shih-chu, yao kuo-min, chung hui, huang wen-ming, chen hsien-jui, wu chung, li pao-chi and yin tso-chen.

also present were djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association; frederik nisakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Prime Minister Penn Nouth Speaks at Peking Reception in Celebration of 2nd Anniversary of Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, spoke at the reception which he gave here this evening in celebration of the second anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. excerpts from his speech follow:

two years have passed since the conference. the ties of friendship, militant solidarity and comradeship-in-arms between cambodian, vietnamese and lao peoples have

grown every day more solid and more vigorous than before. these ties have been soldered in blood of our respective heroic people and fighters of our armed forces of liberation, fallen in the battlefield for the sacred cause of our respective fatherlands aggressioned by the american imperialists in a barbaric way.

speaking about cambodia, its people and the people's armed forces of national liberation, i am proud to recall that we have liberated 8/10th of national territory with five of seven millions of inhabitants of the whole country. this vast liberated territory constitutes a powerful and solid rear for our struggle in the redoubted zones temporarily occupied by the traitorous, felon, fascist and anti-people's regime of the now dying clique of lon nol-son ngoc thanh-sirik matak.

we dare hope that in the light of the real facts which appear with our successes and victories, the countries still not recognising the r.g.n.u.c. will not fail to join with countries that gave their aid and support to our just struggle for the recovering of our fundamental national rights from the very beginning.

the situation is excellent for the national united front and the people of kampuchea. we firmly control the situation and we are the masters of our affairs and we have the initiative in the military plan everywhere.

the same excellent situation also prevails in lao and south viet nam. the general offensives carried out by the vietnamese and lao peoples simultaneously with the cambodian people have cornered the american imperialists and their lackeys into a very critical situation. the brilliant victories of the fraternal vietnamese and lao peoples in the past weeks have definitely defeated the vietnamization and laotianization of the american war of aggression.

we condemn with all our vigour the escalation of the united states war of aggression against the democratic republic of viet nam and denounce the barbarous shelling and bombardment of populous regions of haiphong and hanoi where the victims are mainly the civilian people. we at the same time greet with great pride the severe punishments inflicted on the air-pirates and the units of the american 7th fleet by the valiant vietnamese people and their heroic armed forces of liberation, and we congratulate them warmly on these victories. we are convinced that our vietnamese brothers will certainly inflict more bitter defeat on the barbarous aggressors.

american imperialism, its lackeys and sub-lackeys are virtually defeated. they cannot escape the ignominious fate before the severe blows without respite by the fraternal cambodian, vietnamese and lao peoples, solidly united in their struggle against the common enemy. we warn them that if they persist in seeking military victory for imposing their decision, they will meet more ignominious defeat. the valiant vietnamese people, nevertheless, offer the chieftain of the american imperialists a very honourable way to disengage from this war when there is still time to do so, that is to say to accept the proposals in 7 points precised by the two key points of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. the cambodian and all the peoples in the world who love

peace and justice, including the american people, appreciate and support strongly these proposals. the fraternal cambodian, vietnamese and lao peoples can settle their own affairs themselves if american imperialism should cease its war of aggression, its aid and support to its puppets.

the brilliant victories achieved by the militant and close solidarity of the fraternal cambodian, vietnamese and lao peoples, show that it is very important for all countries threatened and aggressioned by the imperialist and neo-colonialist forces, destructive to the good order, the security and peace in the world, to unite closely together against the common enemy. this unity would become an invincible fighting force that will certainly overcome all force of oppression, domination and aggression.

the cambodian people refuse to be slaves or a satellite of any power whoever it might be, so after the historical declaration of march 23, 1970 of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, chairman of the n.u.f.k. and promoter of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, they proclaim themselves the sworn enemy of american imperialism against whom they fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal vietnamese and lao peoples without retreat and any compromise until that they have chased out all the american imperialist aggressors and their lackeys of saigon and bangkok, and until the complete elimination of all the lon nol-son ngoc thanh-sirik matak traitors, no matter how long and what sacrifices there might be. we are not fighting for the sake of fighting but for the durable peace with honor, dignity and national unity. our struggle would end only with the cessation of u.s. aggression and with the conditions defined by the declaration of march 23, 1970 and our political program of the n.u.f.k. the organisers of the "third way", the "third force" for intending to resolve the cambodian problem had better think over the warning made by samdech norodom sihanouk on the occasion of the banquet given by the chinese government for commemorating the second anniversary of the samdech's arrival in the people's republic of china.

the government of the people's republic of china and the heroic chinese people, under the wise leadership of their eminent leader chairman mao tsetung, have given immense and multiform aid to the cambodian people, making positive and inestimable contribution to the fierce and victorious struggle. they provided very important facilities for the convocation and complete success of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, and have given firm, resolute and constant support to the joint declaration of the historic conference. on behalf of the cambodian people, the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia, i once again express our most profound gratitude and most sincere thanks to the heroic chinese people, the government of the people's republic of china and chairman mao tsetung for their sentiments and actions filled with true and complete internationalism in the struggle against the common enemy, american imperialism.

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's Speech at Reception Given by Prime Minister Penn Nouth in Celebration of Second Anniversary of Summit Conference of Indochinese Peoples

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1972)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, spoke at the reception given this evening by prime minister penn nouth in celebration of the second anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. the speech reads in parts:

on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express warmest congratulations and high respects for the three indochinese peoples who are fighting in the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the summit conference of the indochinese peoples is the glorious banner of the three indochinese peoples' united resistance against u.s. aggression. it has closely united the 50 million indochinese people in mutual support and assistance and a coordinated fight to deal crushing blows at the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys, thus carried the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to a new and higher stage and brought about an increasingly fine situation and ever greater victories. since the beginning of this year, in particular, the u.s. imperialist programmes of "khmerization", "laotianization" and "vietnamization" have been dealt heavy blows by the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people who won important victories in repeated attacks on phnom penh and along highway one, by the lao people who won great victories in the plain of jars -- muong soui, and by the south vietnamese armed forces and people who have recently won brilliant victories in the battlefields of quang tri, thua thien, the central plateau and the area north of saigon. we warmly acclaim the tremendous victories scored by the peoples of cambodia, laos and viet nam and sincerely wish the three fraternal indochinese peoples new and still greater victories.

at present, u.s. imperialism is in a predicament with difficulties both at home and abroad. however, it is still putting up a desperate struggle by every means and attempting to retake the old road of escalating its war of aggression. but no force on earth will subdue the three heroic indochinese peoples, who have been tempered in protracted anti-imperialist revolutionary wars. the three indochinese peoples will carry on their fight wherever u.s. imperialism expands the war; they will fight on as long as it continues the war. the u.s. government must immediately stop its war of aggression against indochina, stop pushing its programmes of "vietnamization", "laotianization" and "khmerization", cease supporting the nguyen van thieu puppet clique, the lon nol traitorous clique and the lao rightists, and leave the questions of the indochinese countries to be settled according to the just propositions put forward by the three indochinese peoples. otherwise, it will only meet with more disastrous defeats and an even more dismal end. we are firmly convinced that the three indochinese peoples, determined to fight to the end for the independence and freedom of their fatherlands,

advancing wave upon wave and persisting in their fight, will surely be able to frustrate all the military adventures of the enemy and realize their sacred national aspirations.

china and the three indochinese countries are close neighbours connected by mountains and rivers. the chinese people and the three indochinese peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing a common destiny. the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the three indochinese peoples, and the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area. so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its war of aggression against indochina, and no matter what form the war assumes, the chinese people will continue to give the fraternal peoples of cambodia, laos and viet nam all-out support and assistance until they win complete victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

RSVN Charge d'Affaires A.I. Tran Binh's Speech at Reception Given by Prime Minister Penn Nouth in Celebration of 2nd Anniversary of Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1972)

following are excerpts from the speech made by tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, at the reception given this evening by prime minister penn nouth in celebration of the second anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples:

guided by the brilliant joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, in the past two years the army and people of south viet nam, who receive the whole-hearted support of their flesh-and-blood in the north, have greatly promoted the military, political and diplomatic struggles in mountain forests, the countryside and the cities, gradually bankrupting the policy of "vietnamization". at the same time they have closely united and cooperated with the army and people of cambodia who are crushing the "cambodianization" of the war and those of laos who are defeating the "intensification of special warfare" by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

in response to the victories of the army and people of south viet nam, those of north viet nam have severely punished the piratical acts of war by the u.s. imperialist air force and navy.

the past two years have been years of great unity and victory for the three indochinese peoples. the revolutionary situation on the indochinese peninsula has never been so good as it is today. u.s. imperialism and its lackeys have never been in such an impasse or suffered such disastrous defeats as today.

the people in both north and south viet nam are responding firmly to the appeal made by the central committee of the national liberation front of south viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam on 15 april 1972 and the appeal made by the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam on 16 april 1972. determined to fight and win, they will certainly thoroughly defeat all military adventures by u.s. imperialism and the policy of "vietnamizing" the war.

loyal to the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the south vietnamese people are determined to always stand together with their flesh-and-blood in the north, shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of cambodia and laos to defeat the "nixon doctrine" in indochina for the independence and freedom of our countries.

DRVN Charge d'Affaires A.I. Nguyen Tien's Speech at Reception Given by Prime Minister Penn Nouth in Celebration of 2nd Anniversary of Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1972)

following are excerpts from the speech made by nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, at the reception given this evening by prime minister penn nouth in celebration of the second anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples:

during the last two years, in face of the nixon administration's plots and frenzied schemes to extend the war of aggression to the whole indochinese peninsula, the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos have further developed their long-standing militant unity and carried out the joint-declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. strengthening their solidarity and fighting shoulder to shoulder against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys in saigon, phnom penh and vientiane; they have gained unprecedentedly great and all round victories of strategic significance.

the nixon administration is very bellicose and very crafty. it is still stubbornly sabotaging the paris conference on viet nam, while at the same time carrying out large-scale and most serious escalation of the war in viet nam. it is dispatching large numbers of u.s. planes including b-52 strategic bombers and warships, intensifying the bombardment of both zones, north and south viet nam and slaughtering the vietnamese people. however, this desperate struggle of the u.s. aggressors cannot save their policy of "vietnamization" of the war from total defeat. each fresh act of war escalation will bring the u.s. aggressors a heavier set-back.

the armed forces and people of the north are determined to carry out the sacred testament of venerated president ho chi minh, and the appeal issued by the central committee of the viet nam workers party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam on april 16, 1972, to respond to the appeal issued by the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam on april 15, 1972. they are severely punishing the war acts of the u.s. air force and u.s. navy, prepared at all times to fight and to fight well, to boost production, increase the overall strength of north viet nam, carry out our duty towards heroic south viet nam, drive out the u.s. imperialists, overthrow the puppet regime, liberate the south, defend and built up the socialist north, and proceed to the peaceful reunification of our beloved fatherland. we are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of cambodia and laos to drive out the u.s. imperialists from the entire indochinese peninsula.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chi Peng-fei, Kuang Jen-nung Meet Iranian Government Civil Aviation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1972)

chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with hoshang arbabi, deputy minister of roads and director general of civil aviation, and all members of the civil aviation delegation of the imperial government of iran he is leading.

present on the occasion were abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china, and a. nayernouri, minister-counsellor of the iranian embassy in peking.

also present were ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; chou chuen, deputy director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the foreign ministry; and leading members of other departments concerned, including shen wei-liang, chu chuan-hsien, wang chien-kung, niu hsiu-chen and liu yuan-hsung.

First Iranian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1972)

abbas aram, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of iran to the people's republic of china, this afternoon presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs; and chou chueh, deputy director of the department of west asian and african affairs, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

also present were a. nayernouri, minister-counsellor, and a. razi, attache, of the iranian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ITALY

"Genitori" Delegation from Italy Leaves Peking for South China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1972)

a visiting "genitori" delegation of 24 members from italy led by professor sergio camelli left here by air today to tour southern china before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned, including chang yu, han kuang-yeh and liu ju-kun.

before its arrival in peking, the delegation had visited shanghai and suchou.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Okinawa Youth Friendship Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1972)

a 12-member youth friendship group from japan's okinawa arrived here by air yesterday evening. the group leader is hidemasa tomoyori, deputy leader is kazuo tajima, and secretary general is isao nakazato.

they were met at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned chang yu, chi pao-shu, li fu-teh, hsu chung-ching, li tieh-ying and tai chih-chao.

the visiting group arrived in china on april 15. before coming to peking, it had visited kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, pinghsiang and shanghai.

Wang Kuo-chuan, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Friendship Delegation of Youth Activists of Takahagi Prefecture of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, today met and feted the friendship delegation of youth activists of takahagi prefecture of japan, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

the leader of the delegation is zenshiro shioya, the deputy leader tamotsu endo, and the secretary-general tamiko ishino.

present on the occasion were chang yu, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and others.

CHINA AND LAGOS

Chinese Medical Workers Arrive in Lagos

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1972)

chinese medical workers hsin yu-ling, lo hsien-mao and ting kuan-chun arrived in lagos on april 25, according to a report from the nigerian capital.

they have gone to nigeria at the invitation of the nigerian medical association to attend the annual conference of the association and to pay a friendly visit to nigeria.

the chinese medical workers were accorded a warm welcome at the airport by dr. a. jose williams, president of the nigerian medical association, and other responsible members of the association. chinese ambassador yang chi-liang was also present at the airport.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Supports Palestinian Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1972)

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcast a commentary today extending firm support to the just struggle of the palestinian people.

the commentary said, "the emergency session of the palestinian national council and the palestinian people's congress held in cairo recently adopted important resolutions and statements on persisting in the armed struggle. this fully demonstrates the unity of the palestinian people and their firm resolve to carry through to the end the struggle against imperialist and zionist aggression and for national emancipation."

the commentary continued, "for a long time the palestinian people suffered from barbarous massacre and savage oppression by the u.s.-israeli aggressors. they have now embarked on the path of revolutionary armed struggle. they have built up their own armed forces, launched a heroic struggle against the enemy and smashed one plot after another of the u.s.-israeli aggressors to liquidate the palestine guerrillas, thus making an important contribution to the struggle of the asian, african and latin american people against imperialism and for national liberation."

the commentary noted, "imperialism, zionism and the jordanian reactionaries mortally fear and hate the growth of the palestinian people's revolutionary armed forces.

working hand in glove with each other, they are trying to stamp out the furious flames of the palestinian people's armed struggle. their usual practice is military suppression plus political deception. the jordanian king hussein's plan to set up a so-called united arab kingdom is a new plot concocted by them. the emergency session of the palestinian national council and the palestinian people's congress resolutely rejected and sternly denounced this most reactionary plan and expressed the resolve to carry the armed struggle through to a victorious end. this constitutes a telling blow to hussein's plan and the scheme to divide spheres of influence in the middle east between the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union."

the commentary said in conclusion, "together with the people of asia, africa and latin america as well as the revolutionary people in the rest of the world, our people firmly stand behind the just struggle of the palestinian people. we are convinced that so long as the palestinian people uphold their unity and persist in a protracted armed struggle, they will certainly be able to smash any enemy intrigues and win final victory."

CHINA AND MALTA

China-Malta Agreement on Long-Term, Interest-Free Loan by China to Malta Signed

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1972)

to promote the friendship between the people of china and malta and the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, an agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of malta on a long-term and interest-free loan by china to malta was signed in kwangchow on april 8.

the agreement was signed by chou en-lai, chinese premier of the state council and dominic mintoff, maltese prime minister, on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the signing ceremony on the maltese side were: lorry sant, minister of public building and works, dr. edgar mizzi, crown advocate general, joseph forace, maltese high commissioner in australia, and joe camilleri, private secretary to the prime minister and secretary to the cabinet.

attending the ceremony on the chinese side were: ting sheng, chairman, and chen yu, vice-chairman, of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned wang tung, chang wen-cheng and chu chuan-hsien.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Government Military Delegation Lays Wreaths at Monuments to Korean, Chinese, Soviet Martyrs in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 26, 1972)

all members and staff of the chinese government military delegation with chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army as leader, and hsiao ching-kuang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-minister of national defence and commander of the p.l.a. navy as deputy leader, laid wreaths at the "monument to the fallen heroes of the people's army", the "korean-chinese friendship tower" and the "moranbong liberation monument" here this morning.

the three wreaths bore the following inscription respectively: "eternal glory to the martyrs of the korean people's army exclamation" "eternal glory to the martyrs of the chinese people's volunteers exclamation" and "eternal glory to the martyrs of the soviet red army who laid down their lives in the anti-fascist war exclamation"

accompanying the chinese government military delegation in the wreath laying were colonel general kim dae hong, korean vice-minister of national defence, lt. general li pil song, director of the general logistics bureau of the korean people's army, lt. general chang jong hwan, korean vice-minister of national defence.

the delegation was also accompanied by li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and staff members of the chinese embassy here.

Kim Il Sung Military Academy Welcome Chinese Government Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 26, 1972)

a meeting was held by the korean kim il sung military academy today to warmly welcome the chinese government military delegation.

army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, was present at the meeting.

all members of the chinese government military delegation with comrade chen hsi-lien as leader and comrade hsiao ching-kuang as deputy leader attended the meeting.

as comrades chen hsi-lien and its deputy head comrade hsiao ching-kuang and other members of the delegation accompanied by army general o jin u arrived at the academy, they were greeted by lieutenant general li du

chan, president of the academy and other responsible members at its entrance. a group of women fighters presented bouquets to the chinese comrades. holding placards reading "warm welcome to the chinese government military delegation on a friendly visit to our country", the teachers and students gave the chinese comrades-in-arms a grand roadside welcome.

major general o gi su, responsible member of the academy, and chinese delegation leader chen hsi-lien spoke at the meeting.

in his speech, major general o gi su extended warm welcome to the government military delegation of the people's republic of china headed by comrade chen hsi-lien on its visit.

he gave a detailed account of the victorious course of the growth and maturity of the korean people's revolutionary army under the wise leadership of premier kim il sung and the new victories the korean people's army won in the struggle against imperialist aggression and in defence of the fatherland by carrying on the glorious tradition of the korean people's revolutionary army. he said, "during the difficult period of the korean people's fatherland liberation war against u.s. imperialist armed attacks, comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, sent volunteers comprising the fine sons and daughters of china to the korean front. the heroic fighters of the chinese people's volunteers (c.p.v.), who came to the korean front, together with the korean people, defended every inch of the soil of our fatherland with their blood, displaying matchless heroism in the struggle against the enemy. we will never forget the immoral exploits performed by the heroic c.p.v. fighters in the fatherland liberation war."

he said, "the firm solidarity and relations of comradely cooperation between the korean and chinese peoples proved in the course of the struggle against the common enemy are a living example of proletarian internationalism and have written a glorious chapter in the history of friendship between our two peoples."

major general o gi su warmly praised the brilliant victories won by the fraternal chinese people under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party founded by their great leader comrade mao tsetung.

he said: "the korean people and the commanders and fighters of the people's army regard as their own and are heartily glad about all the brilliant victories and achievements recorded by the chinese people in their revolution and construction. they wish the chinese people still greater progress in further struggles."

major general o gi su said, "under the wise leadership of the great leader comrade kim il sung, the people of our country since their emancipation from the colonial rule of japanese imperialism have made epoch-making transformations in their revolution and construction, have turned the northern part of the republic into an invincible revolutionary base capable of completely smashing any attack by the enemy, and are stoutly defending the eastern outpost of socialism". "on the base of the successes achieved, the people of our country, striving to accomplish the programmatic tasks set by the great leader comrade kim il sung in his new

year message, are unfolding a powerful labour struggle in order to achieve the complete victory of socialism and to realize as early as possible the independent reunification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the revolution."

he stressed, "today, the entire korean people, following the line of independent peaceful unification pointed out by our beloved leader comrade kim il sung, will certainly be able to accomplish with their united strength the great cause of unifying the fatherland -- the greatest aspiration of our nation -- by smashing all plots of the u.s. imperialists and the south korean puppet clique to perpetuate the split of the nation".

speaking on behalf of the chinese government, the chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, chen hsi-lien, leader of the chinese government military delegation, first of all extended the warmest congratulations to the korean government, the korean people and the commanders and fighters of the korean people's army and to all the teachers and students of the kim il sung military academy and expressed to them the warmest regards and highest admiration.

comrade chen hsi-lien paid warm tribute to the korean people who for decades, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, have defeated japanese and u.s. imperialism, won the independence and liberation of their fatherland and achieved great successes in socialist revolution and construction. he said, "the korean people, full of revolutionary enthusiasm, are marching on valiantly today for the attainment of the magnificent goals set by the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea and the fulfilment of the six-year plan for the development of their national economy. while taking an active part in economic construction and defence build-up, the heroic korean people's army is vigorously implementing the policy of "turning the whole army into a cadre army, modernizing the whole army, arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country"; with rifle in one hand and sickle or hammer in the other, it is stepping up military and political training and the training of the worker-peasant red guards, repeatedly frustrating the schemes of aggression of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and the pak jung hi puppet clique and solidly defending the security of the fatherland."

comrade chen hsi-lien said, "the kim il sung military academy is the highest military school in korea. your academy, under the cordial solicitude and teaching of the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung, has brought up large numbers of cadres and achieved very big successes, making a very important contribution to the revolutionization and modernization of the build-up of the korean people's army. because of this, your academy was recently awarded an 'order of kim il sung'. for this, we extend to you the warmest congratulations."

comrade chen hsi-lien said, "the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army are elated over and inspired by the brilliant successes achieved by the korean people and the korean people's army and tremendously admire your revolutionary spirit in working hard for the prosperity of your country. we sincerely wish the fraternal

korean people new and greater successes in revolution and construction in the days to come."

Comrade chen hsi-lien denounced the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and the pak jung hi puppet clique severely for their crimes in obstructing the peaceful reunification of korea. he said, "the chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army resolutely support the just stand of the korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. we are firmly convinced that as the result of the unremitting struggle of the korean people, all the intrigues of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries to obstruct the peaceful reunification of korea will fail and the national aspirations of the korean people for the reunification of their fatherland will be realized."

Comrade chen hsi-lien said that china and korea are fraternal neighbours closely related to each other as the lips to the teeth. the peoples and armies of the two countries are close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. during china's revolutionary civil wars, war of resistance against japanese imperialism and war of liberation, the fraternal korean people supported our revolutionary cause with their blood and lives. in korea's fatherland liberation war, the korean people undertook the greatest national sacrifices in defending their fatherland and the security of the chinese people.

Comrade chen hsi-lien said in conclusion that going through thick and thin together and sharing weal and woe for decades, the peoples and armies of china and korea have cemented with blood a great friendship in their protracted revolutionary struggles. this friendship can stand any test and is unbreakable. we are very happy to note that thanks to the joint efforts of the governments, peoples and armies of our two countries, the militant solidarity and revolutionary friendship between us have been further consolidated and developed in the last few years. this is of very great significance for the cause of revolution and construction in our two countries and for our common cause of anti-imperialist struggle. the chinese people and army are resolved to follow the teachings of our great leader comrade mao tsetung to unite with, fight side by side with and win victory together with the korean people and army in the revolutionary struggle ahead till complete victory is won.

the two speeches were interrupted by warm applause time and again.

then comrade chen hsi-lien, on behalf of the chinese government military delegation, presented the kim il sung military academy with a silk red banner embroidered in both chinese and korean "salute to the korean people's army which has inherited and developed the glorious tradition of the korean people's revolutionary army exclamation" then all the participants stood up and gave a long applause hailing the unbreakable militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of china and korea.

later, the chinese comrades heard an account of the academy given by its leading member and made a round of the academy in the company of korean comrades-in-arms.

Exhibition of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Works and Photos of His Revolutionary Activities Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1972)

the exhibition of comrade kim il sung's works and photos of his revolutionary activities closed here today.

the exhibition opened on april 15 and was warmly praised by the masses in the chinese capital. it drew large numbers of visitors every day. among them were workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, cadres and students. visitors pointed out that the exhibition enabled them to know more about the great practice of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, who led the korean people in the struggle against imperialism, and about the brilliant achievements scored by the korean people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under his leadership. people said that an unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant unity had been established between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and korea on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

the exhibition was also visited by djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association; members of the secretariat of the a.a.j.a.; frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau; as well as korean comrades in peking.

Korean Men's Basketball Team Plays Friendly Match with Peking Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1972)

the korean men's basketball team played a friendly match with the peking men's basketball team here at the workers' indoor stadium this evening.

the competition hall was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and korea. the fine sportsmanship and performance of the players of the two countries drew round after round of warm applause from the more than 10,000 spectators.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Vice President of Sierra Leone Receives Chinese Economic, Technical Study Group

(NCNA-English Freetown, Apr. 25, 1972)

sorie ibrahim koroma, vice-president and prime minister of the republic of sierra leone, received lu hsueh-chien, head of the chinese economic and technical study group, and some members of the group here yesterday. they had a warm and friendly talk.

present at the reception was minister of trade and industry s.a. fofana.

chao cheng-yi, chinese ambassador to sierra leone, was also present on the occasion.

on the same day, minister of trade and industry s.a. fofana received the chinese group.

the chinese group arrived here on april 21 in accordance with an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the chinese and sierra leone governments.

CHINA AND TOGO

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Togolese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to president etienne eyadema of the republic of togo, extending warm congratulations on togo's national day. the message reads:

his excellency etienne eyadema, president of the republic of togo,

lome

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of togo, i wish to express warm congratulations to your excellency and the government and people of togo on behalf of the chinese government and people and in my own name.

may the friendship between the peoples of china and togo and the friendly relations between the two countries develop daily. may the republic of togo enjoy prosperity and its people well-being.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china
April 26, 1972

CHINA AND UN

Chou Hua Min Meets Delegation Leaders from Egypt, Peru, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Somalia, Syria

(NCNA-English Santiago, Apr. 25, 1972)

chou hua-min, head of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the third united nations conference on trade and development (unctad) and vice-minister of foreign trade, recently had separate meetings with heads of the delegations of egypt, peru, the people's democratic republic of yemen, somalia and syria, and the deputy head of the cuban delegation.

chou hau-min met mohammed abdullahh merzban, head of the egyptian delegation and minister of economy and foreign trade, on april 19.

he met miguel angel de la flor, head of the peruvian delegation and minister of foreign affairs, on april 20.

he met lechuga hevia, deputy head of the cuban delegation on april 21.

on the same day, he met mahmud saeed madhi, head of the delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen.

he met hussein nur elmi, head of the somali delegation, on april 25.

on the same day, he met n. daccak, head of the syrian delegation and governor of the central bank of syria.

sincere and friendly conversations were conducted during these meetings.

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* NATIONAL *
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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Get Rid of Old Ideas, Strive To Bring Up New People

by

Hsing Ch'i-i (邢其毅), Professor at the Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 23, 1972)

Chairman Mao has taught us, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In the practice of the revolution in education during the past two years, I have been simultaneously carrying out self-remolding and teaching work, and have gained further insight into the epoch-making changes on the educational front. I deeply realize that different lines and roads will produce fundamentally different people.

In the past, I used to serve the revisionist line in education actively, I extolled the bourgeois white-and-expert road to the students, and directed them to preoccupy themselves with vocational work and seek personal fame and gain. Influenced by my thinking, some of the students cast away their revolutionary ideas, tried with single-minded purpose to be "academic authorities" and ended up by taking the wrong road. Reflecting on the past, my heart is deeply grieved.

Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in education has brought about a new change in the physiognomy of the school. Group after group of worker, peasant and soldier students with practical experience have joined the university. Nurtured by the thought of Mao Tse-tung, they are developing morally, intellectually and physically. They are studying not for themselves but for the revolution. Because of this, they have the

courage and a stubborn tenacity to overcome difficulties, as well as a lofty will to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and scale the pinnacle of science and culture. This is something students trained in the former university could never be equal to.

In vocational study, by maintaining the dialectical unity between politics and vocation, by implementing the principle of combining theory with practice and by stressing theoretical study on the basis of practice, the students foster the ability to analyze and solve problems. The students after having been through the process of practice--knowledge--again practice--again knowledge many times are able to have a deeper understanding of the knowledge they have acquired and are able to master it thoroughly. For example, in the synthesis of pentaerythritol, I used to describe only its remarkable synthesis structurally, but understood absolutely nothing of problems concerning its application in production or of increasing productivity. Take the most elemental example of the condensation of alcohols and aldehyde--the condensation of acetaldehyde. I was not only a complete stranger regarding its industrial production, but also knew nothing about its method of production in the laboratory. At present, by means of the teaching of the theory of the synthesis of pentaerythritol, the students are able to learn everything, not only regarding its application in production, but also the standard of requirement for synthesis, the raw material needed, the method of product analysis and the need to produce by-products. Because of this, I am able to understand more fully that because of separation from reality, knowledge from the past is very incomplete knowledge.

Participating in the research on the fourth stage of technological innovation for the production of "Tetramyzol(?)" (四咪唑) in the pharmaceutical plant operated by our school, I received a profound education. Formerly, the recovery rate for the fourth stage was only about 30 percent, but by means of developing mass scientific research, the recovery rate was stepped up to 45 percent, and the toxic benzene solvent was eliminated to safeguard the physical health of the workers. The technique for the forth stage required very strict temperature control, and the slightest difference of a single degree would seriously affect production. Because of the former mentality of slighting the people and slighting practice making trouble in my mind, I was not certain at the beginning that the innovation could succeed. However, the result of practice has proved that, as long as the correct orientation is maintained and the mass line followed to the full, and stress is laid on the study of theory in practice, many things which were formerly thought to be unattainable can also be accomplished. This illustration has also fully explained that when scientific research is combined with production, not only would an impetus be given to production, but scientific research would also be stimulated, theory developed, and the ability of the teachers to solve and analyze problems cultivated and improved.

Chairman Mao has taught us, "The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teachers." So the responsibility shouldered by the teachers is a heavy one. The penetrating development of revolution in

education has also imposed upon us a task to further remold our world outlook. That particularly holds true for intellectuals such as I who had undergone bourgeois education for a longer time, for there is a greater need for me to take firmly to the remolding of world outlook and continue to rid my mind of old ideas. Naturally the work of ideological remolding will be an arduous one, and at times may even be painful, but the horizon is wide.

I formerly thought that as I myself was a subject for re-education, I should only transmit knowledge, but would hardly be in a position to talk about "teaching other people." After receiving assistance from the leadership and the comrades, I realized that such an idea was wrong. A teacher, either consciously or unconsciously must always be serving a specific class. If he is not teaching people with proletarian ideology, then he will naturally be poisoning people with bourgeois ideology. Because of that, I am on the one hand learning from the worker, peasant and soldier students and diligently remolding myself, while on the other hand, I am also showing concern for the ideological progress as well as the vocational study of the students.

The Party's policy for intellectuals and the enthusiastic support of the worker, peasant and soldier students for me have given me the greatest education and incentive. The fact that I am able to carry out the proletarian revolution in education together with the worker, peasant and soldier students today is for me a very great honor. I must redouble my effort and contribute my strength to the struggle of revolution in education.

* * *

Remold and Improve in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

by

Chao Lo-jui (赵萝蕤), Professor, Department of Western Languages, Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 23, 1972)

Chairman Mao teaches us, "We hope that the intellectuals of China will continue with their march forward, and in the course of work and study, gradually establish the communist world outlook, gradually study properly Marxism-Leninism, gradually form one with the workers and students, but will not stop midway, much less retreat because there is no way out for retreat."

In 1951 I went to the village of Hsiachiawan in Ch'angte hsien, Hunan Province, to take part in the land reform and lived in the countryside for half a year. After that I never returned again to the countryside until recently. The great proletarian cultural revolution has provided a good opportunity for the intellectuals to come together with the workers and the peasants. Recently I followed the English language practice team for educational revolution to the Ch'ienpaihuchien production brigade of Yangfang commune in Ch'angp'ing hsien, the first time I have been to the countryside in twenty years.

The new socialist countryside of today is no longer the countryside before the land reform. A cataclysmic change has taken place in the past twenty years. Politically, economically and culturally the poor and lower-middle peasants have risen up and that clearly explains the incomparable superiority of the socialist system and the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. What educates me most profoundly is the change in the spiritual physiognomy of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Today, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Ch'ienpaihuchien are the masters of the countryside, and moreover, after tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, their awareness of line struggle is very high. They are our good teachers, and compared with them, there is a great gap between us in ideology and sentiment, and that strengthens my determination to remold my world outlook.

This time, coming to the countryside for tempering has been of immense help to us in the writing of teaching materials. There are so many new things reflecting the superiority of our country and our socialist system that there are no ready-made terms for them in the English language. After arriving at the lower level, we have in the main used progressive original works as teaching materials for careful reading, supplemented by a great deal of translation we have rewritten (such as the Family History of Lei Feng, the Story of Tachai, the Deeds of Wang Kuo-fu) for extensive reading. The subjects are mostly on family history, village history and rural life, and could be used as reference for the writing of short essays, family history and investigation reports by the students.

Once in Houpaihuchien we heard a report on the history of the village from the secretary of the Party branch. On the basis of our notes, I and the other teachers supplied a list containing 131 new words and phrases for the students to learn from in writing family history or making investigation reports. Among them are such typical terms as "Village youth," "Quisling village chief," "Despotic landlord," "Wearing cap," "Fixing of output quotas on a household basis," as well as "Unified purchase and distribution," "Collectivization movement," "Vehicular-ization movement," etc., have all been given their corresponding English terms. Although we have experienced a certain amount of difficulty, after careful consideration, we have also to a certain extent enriched our own vocabulary. We have also used the dialogue form to write a lesson on going up the hill to gather firewood. Because of the linking up of theory with practice, the content is lively, and because of the praising of good people and good deeds, the words are more animated and natural, and the response of the students is better.

The clear-cut distinction between love and hate and the firm stand of the worker, peasant and soldier students are most worthy of our emulation. My fundamental problem is still the question of whom to serve, and that is a question involving a change of stand and of ideology and sentiment. At the beginning, the teaching materials I had prepared were practically useless. I did not understand the need of the students, and the things I had subjectively written were not only devoid of content, but even the words were academic and dead.

At present some progress is being made, and that mainly is due to the fact that I am beginning to understand the problem of whom we are serving. The teaching materials must not only be consistent with the standard and requirement of the students, but consideration must also be paid to the ideological nature of the teaching content. I must continue to make the effort to remold my ideology and struggle to gradually bring the two together better. Taking part in the practice team for the revolution in education to the countryside this time has opened my eyes and given me a profound education. I have further experienced the greatness and correctness of Chairman Mao's policy for the intellectuals and hated more bitterly the devilish scheme of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in leading the intellectuals on to the wrong road. I must in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Continue with the march forward" and "Much less retreat" diligently remold myself, so that I may do a bit more work for the motherland and for the people.

* * *

Only by Setting a Stern Demand on Oneself Could One Carry Out Management Boldly

by

Ts'ao Wei-hsiao (曹维孝), teacher of the Department of Chemistry, Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 23, 1972)

When I first took part in the practice of revolution in education I made a resolution that I must carry out my assignment--writing of teaching materials--well and teach well. I thought that as long as I was active and diligent and willing to work hard, I should be able to fulfill the task.

Thus I spent my days thinking of nothing but the writing of teaching texts and busying myself with that task. However, because of not having studied seriously Chairman Mao's thought on education, the result of the teaching outline written was basically a condensation of the teaching texts which we formerly used and which were inconsistent with the need of the revolution in education and naturally could not be used.

There were even more problems with the giving of lectures. The first lesson was a lecture on organic aromatic compounds in conjunction with experiments in the synthesis of isolated polymer sulfones. I paid attention only to imparting knowledge, but the students did not understand and they asked many questions in the classroom. At that time, I adopted the policy of answering every one and thought that my attitude was very good and I had done my part. I never expected the students to be very unsatisfied and very critical, and I really did not know what to do.

By means of study of the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao and the development of the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, there was an improvement in my line awareness. I felt that because of my inadequate knowledge of the significance of the proletarian revolution in education I understood very little about the revolution in education being first a revolution in ideology, consequently I was not able to implement consciously Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This phase of practice enabled me to understand further the profound meaning of Chairman Mao's teaching, "The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teachers."

After understanding was raised, when giving lectures on condensation and polymerization in high polymer chemistry, I integrated closely the various links of classroom teaching, experiment, private study, visit to plants, discussion and summing up together, laid emphasis on grasping well class experiment and private study, and the result of teaching became better.

In teaching work there are more opportunities of coming into contact with the students besides doing so vocationally and many other problems

are encountered as well. Regarding the various mistaken ideas that existed in the mind of the students should attention be actively paid to them? There was a very intense struggle in my thinking.

In the light of this problem, we of the teaching group conscientiously studied the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao. By means of study and discussion, everybody was of the opinion that we must in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "All work in school is carried out for the sake of transforming the thoughts of the students" place the training of the person in a primary position. Therefore, under the leadership of the Party branch, we held a summing-up meeting, launched teaching and study evaluation, and carried out a serious criticism of the incorrect style. This teaching and study evaluation was welcomed by the students. Many of the students said, "What the teachers are doing is right. They are not afraid to set a stern demand on themselves, and that is a sign of their responsibility toward us, and a revolutionary action in implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." Some of the students also conscientiously conducted self-criticism based on the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention."

This summing-up meeting has given me a very great education, and enabled me to realize further that the relationship between the teachers and students in a socialist university was not simply one of vocation alone. Although the teachers must show concern for the growth of the students vocationally, more important still, they must also show concern for their progress ideologically. On the one hand the teachers must learn from the worker, peasant and soldier students yet on the other hand they must set a stern demand on them and must not be afraid to manage them. Facts have proved that this method will have the approval and the support of the students. Not placing proletarian politics in command but burying oneself in vocational matters or claiming to carry out the teaching of books and not teaching of the person, is actually using bourgeois ideas to "teach the person" and a reflection of the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in education.

During the examination in the early part of this year, we wrote commentaries on the papers of each of the students fully affirming not only their good points but also conscientiously pointing out problems that existed. We discovered that the reason why some of the students could not catch up with their study was invariably due to the existence of ideological problems or because their method of study was incorrect, and because of that, when helping them we would first begin by helping them solve their ideological problems, and investigate at the same time a method of study of a different nature more suitable for them. In that way better results were obtained.

I have realized that only by establishing the thought of "Be loyal to the educational undertaking of the Party" and by criticizing various selfish ideas will I be able to become wholly responsible to the students

and not be afraid to manage them. In order to set a stern demand on the students it is imperative to first set a stern demand on myself. In that way, in the course of helping the students, I too will be able to obtain a profound education in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

Strengthen Collective Leadership and Make Good Revolutionary Unity

- Party committee of Changsha municipality associates practice with reading and study, thus raising consciousness and strengthening the Party's fighting power

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 24, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha) In the light of practice of line struggle, leading members of the Party committee of Changsha municipality, Hunan Province, seriously do their reading and study and penetratingly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and their crime of wrecking the Party's unity. Consciousness in execution of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress was further enhanced. The broad masses of people are to be led to unite in fighting. An excellent situation is developing in revolution and production throughout the municipality.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, leading members of the Party committee of Changsha municipality enthusiastically responded to Chairman Mao's call, "Read and study conscientiously and gain mastery of Marxism." They took the study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and the conduct of ideological and political line education as thorough implementation of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress and a matter of top importance in strengthening the political and ideological construction of the Party committee.

After its founding, the new municipal Party committee held a special line education study class, with the participation of leading cadres at and above the hsien level. For three terms, a reading class for leading cadres was also held. Cadres were organized to study conscientiously works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and study the historical experience about the two-line struggle within the Party." A criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign was unfolded.

Through study, everyone acquired a deeper understanding of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress. It was stressed that unity of the "squad" of the Party committee must first be strengthened. Only by getting united can we insure the centralized leadership of the Party and win still greater victories.

The first secretary of the municipal Party committee took the lead in practicing the Party's democratic centralism, and promoted "mass forums" and discouraged "one-person forums." All major problems were referred to a standing committee meeting for a full discussion prior to a decision. Between them, Party committee members made a point of showing mutual respect and learning from each other and continuously strengthening the revolutionary unity of "a squad" on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

To make a good job of unity, the Changsha municipal Party committee worked out a special resolution against arrogance and self-complacency. Members of the Party committee were mindful of strengthening their efforts to brief the higher levels and seek instructions, in order to reinforce collective leadership. They took arrogance and self-complacency as the arch enemy of unity and a major problem bearing on whether the line of the 9th Party National Congress was carried out. Members of the Party committee firmly fostered such a concept. The effort to bring political thinking in line with action was further strengthened. The Party's fighting power was shored up.

In the struggle for the thorough implementation of the line of the 9th Party National Congress, the leading members of Changsha municipal Party committee conscientiously studied the teaching hitherto stressed by Chairman Mao, "It is imperative to unite the great majority." Penetratingly criticized was the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "hitting out at a wide area to protect a handful" practiced by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and other swindlers in an attempt to realize their ambition of restoring capitalism and setting up spheres of influence and cliques and seeking a division. Through study and revolutionary mass criticism, everyone raised his line consciousness and eliminated interference from the "Left" and the Right. The Party's cadres policy was seriously carried out on a firm basis. The guideline "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient" was enforced. The great majority of cadres were united. The revolutionary activism of the broad masses of cadres was aroused. Now, the overwhelming majority of cadres of the whole municipality were subjected to rational arrangements and put to proper use. After being given patient education and help, some cadres who had erred raised their line consciousness and strengthened the transformation of their world outlook. Their ties with the masses were cemented. Though faced with a heavy workload, they scored outstanding achievements.

The great leader Chairman Mao said, "Get united. One of our aims is to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship firmly with every factory, every village, every office and every school involved." Leading members of Changsha municipal Party committee associated the practice of two-line struggle with the conscientious study of the basic line for the whole historical period of socialism worked out by Chairman Mao for our Party. Proper revolutionary unity was associated with the aim to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship. They constantly went deep into the midst of factories, villages, financial and trade organs and other basic-level units to conduct line education with vigor. They penetratingly unfolded the struggle-criticism-transformation movement to have the task for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship firmly carried out at the basic levels.

Because class struggle was not waged with vigor by a factory in Changsha municipality, a handful of class enemies availed themselves of the opportunity to carry out sabotage activities. This interfered with the unity of the masses. Revolution and production showed poor results. A deputy secretary of the municipal Party committee went deep into the midst of this

factory to join the cadres of the factory in conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's writings on classes and class struggle and study the Party's line of the 9th Party National Congress. The workers of the whole factory were aroused to unfold a "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign. A blow was dealt to the disruptive activities of a handful of class enemies. A correct distinction was made between two different types of contradictions. Over 95 percent of the workers of the whole factory were able to get united in a fight against the enemy on the basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. A boost was given to the development of revolution and production. The state plan for last year was fulfilled ahead of time. Production conditions for the first quarter of this year also proved very satisfactory.

For one year and more, through conscientious reading and study, the leading members of the Changsha municipal Party committee have raised their line consciousness. Under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress, they were full of vim and vigor and united in fighting. The situation of revolution and production in the whole city became increasingly favorable. Last year, in agricultural production, a 100-day-long drought was licked and a bumper harvest for the tenth successive year wrested. Per-mow grain output reached 960 catties. Total industrial output value in the whole municipality surpassed the highest level in history.

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PARTY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Tach'eng Hsien Party Committee Attaches Importance to Mass Letters and Visits

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 24, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang) The Party committee of Tach'eng hsien, Hopei Province, attaches importance to letters and visits from the masses. In line with the conditions reported by the masses, it strengthens investigations and studies and seriously solves problems in accordance with the Party's guidelines and policies. Its ties with the masses are further cemented. A boost is given to work throughout the hsien.

After its founding, the new Party committee of Tach'eng hsien seriously summed up previous experiences in the handling of mass letters and visits. Members of the Party committee came to understand that the proper handling of mass letters and visits was an important measure for cementing the ties between the Party and the masses. Therefore, the hsien Party committee further strengthened leadership over the handling of mass letters and visits. It put a standing committee member in charge of such a task. Important letters and visits were personally tackled by the secretary of the hsien Party committee. If major problems were involved, they would be subjected to a collective discussion and study at the hsien Party committee.

Last year, in the Party rectification and Party building campaign, some people in their letters and visits reported that certain production brigades had an inadequate understanding of the great significance of the proper handling of Party rectification and Party building and had not done things in a careful and down-to-earth manner. The secretary of the hsien Party committee immediately called a special meeting to discuss this problem. People were sent in time to these brigades to make investigations and studies. It turned out that what the masses reported dovetailed with objective conditions. The hsien Party committee immediately made new arrangements and directed greater efforts toward this task. A boost was given to the healthy development of the Party rectification and Party building campaign.

In the spring of last year, Touchuang brigade wrote to suggest that maintenance of machine-operated wells be strengthened. The hsien Party committee considered the suggestion a very good one. In time, it lined up forces to strengthen the maintenance of machine-operated wells. Better play was given to the role of existing machine-operated wells in the fight against drought.

With the greatest revolutionary fervor, the broad revolutionary masses of this hsien through letters and visits to the hsien Party committee reported the new things, new experiences and new conditions surging forth at

basic-level units in the three major revolutionary movements. The hsien Party committee was enabled to carry out more firmly the Party's guidelines and policies.

In August last year, a cadre placed with a team of Hsints'un brigade, Litan commune wrote the hsien Party committee to give an account of the experience of this brigade in the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development." After an investigation by the hsien Party committee, the experience of Hsints'un brigade was checked and popularized in time throughout the hsien. The broad masses of cadres and commune members were enabled to raise their policy level and line consciousness. The Party's rural economic policies were carried out on a more solid basis.

* * *

PARTY LEADERSHIP IN EDUCATION

Strengthen in a Practical Way Party Leadership Over Teaching of Cultural Lessons

by

The Corresponding Group of the Hsiangt'an Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Educational Bureau of the Hsiangt'an Municipal Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 24, 1972)

The Party branch of the Hsiangt'an Municipal No. 1 Middle School seriously carries out the Party's educational guideline and strengthens in a practical way leadership over socialist cultural lessons. Various erroneous tendencies hampering the proper giving of socialist cultural lessons are criticized. The broad masses of teachers and students are fully aroused in their enthusiasm to teach and study for the revolution.

Acquire a Correct Idea of the Great Significance of Proper Cultural Lessons

For a time,under the influence of the ultra-"Leftist" thinking of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type that "politics may have a resounding impact on other fields," some people of Hsiangt'an Municipal No. 1 Middle School dared not take a hand in giving socialist cultural lessons. Many comrades were afraid that they might be liable to the mistake of "making professional duties impinge on politics" by taking a hand in teaching socialist cultural lessons.

To change such a situation, the Party branch, with Chairman Mao's series of teachings on educational revolution as a guideline, led the whole body of revolutionary teachers and students in associating the practice of the school with the unfolding of a criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign. Serious ideological and political educational guideline aimed at "giving the recipients education development in the moral, intellectual and physical fields to make them socialist-minded and cultured laborers." Under the cloak of "intellectual education first," swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type peddled sinister feudal, capitalist and revisionist trash in a vain attempt to cultivate our youths and adolescents into successors to the bourgeoisie. For us to oppose "intellectual education first" is to oppose bourgeois politics first but not to oppose intellectual education. Under the command of proletarian politics, the proper handling of socialist cultural lessons is an indispensably important part of the effort to carry out thoroughly Chairman Mao's educational line and cultivate successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

With awareness acquired, the Party branch put on its agenda the handling of socialist cultural lessons. Of five Party branch members, three gave cultural lessons concurrently. Of thirteen revolutionary committee

members, ten took up teaching. Also established was a teaching reform backbone team. Leadership over the giving of cultural lessons was strengthened organizationally.

Put Mao Tse-tung's Thought in Command of Cultural Lessons

How should proper socialist cultural lessons be given? At the outset, the teachers were not quite unified in their awareness. Some one-sidedly interpreted the proper handling of cultural lessons as purely a matter of imparting cultural knowledge. Some others opined that in giving cultural lessons all we needed was a correct political viewpoint and that attention or non-attention to fundamental knowledge and fundamental training was something inconsequential. At this time, the language group summed up experience in putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of language teaching. In popularizing such experience throughout the school, the Party branch was not unopposed. Some people held that with Mao Tse-tung's thought put in command of cultural lessons, "things are made easy for the liberal arts and difficult for natural sciences." Some others considered that with the newly compiled teaching material full of revolutionary content, a clear idea given of the contents of teaching material would automatically put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of teaching. Thus, transformation of teachers' world outlook was neglected.

The appearance of these problems aroused the attention of the leading members of the Party branch. Through study, they came to understand that they must doggedly put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of cultural lessons and take this as a profound ideological revolution. In the first half of the school term last year, they organized the teachers and students of the whole school to unfold a debate on the problems appearing in teaching reform. Revolutionary teachers and students were led to study seriously the Party's basic line for the socialist period, study the relevant works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings on the educational revolution and study Chairman Mao's philosophical works. Revolutionary mass criticism was unfolded. The ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism was raised. Through study and criticism, everyone came to understand that natural sciences were definitely different from some other courses but if we should for this reason negate the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, this would be a manifestation of the remaining pernicious influence of the revisionist educational line which was not thoroughly eliminated. The idea that the revolutionary content of teaching material justifies relaxation of ideological transformation for teachers is very wrong. In no way can we ever relax in the remolding of our world outlook. Even with the best teaching material available, teachers must transform their world outlook. Only so can they give proper socialist cultural lessons.

On the basis of heightened awareness, the leading members of the Party branch went deep in time into the midst of various departments in the practice of the teaching reform. They personally handled typical examples

who put cultural lessons under the command of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and cited models to be followed. A boost was given to teaching reform work in various departments.

Arouse Teachers' Enthusiasm for Giving Proper Cultural Lessons

To give proper socialist cultural lessons, we must seriously carry out on a firm basis the Party's policy of unity, education and transformation of cadres and give full play to the revolutionary activism of the broad masses of teachers.

After tempering in the great cultural revolution, the original teachers of this school raised their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle. They were willing to contribute toward the cultivation of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. But ideological transformation is a long-term task. In teaching, some people are bound to get involved with this or that mistake. What should be the proper approach?

At first, the Party branch was not unified in its awareness. Some comrades laid one-sided stress on "unity." Lest the activism of teachers should be dampened, the leading comrades dared not criticize the mistakes teachers made in lecturing. Some comrades assumed a very serious attitude toward the problems appearing in teaching and even played them up out of all proportions.

The Party branch organized everyone to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. Everyone was made to realize that the problems involving teachers in teaching were generally ones of ideological awareness related to contradictions among the people. Therefore, we must not yield ground and make compromise or give up the necessary ideological struggle. Nor must we do things haphazardly or neglect a concrete analysis of things. The correct attitude for us to assume was do long-term, patient and careful ideological and political work in compliance with Chairman Mao's guideline, "Unity--criticism and self-criticism--unity" and "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient." We must doggedly combine employment with transformation and lead the teachers to remold their world outlook in the practice of the teaching reform.

To make a strict distinction between two different types of contradictions and give full play to the revolutionary enthusiasm of teachers, they persisted in drawing a clear line in the following several respects.

(1) A clear line was drawn between bourgeois educational ideas revealed in teaching due to the world outlook not having been properly transformed and feudal, bourgeois and revisionist sinister trash peddled through adherence to a reactionary standpoint.

(2) A clear line was drawn between failure to get immediately straightened out in one's thinking toward certain mistakes made in teaching

under the influence of the revisionist educational line or ideological fluctuations on the one hand and a wilful attempt to resist and sabotage the educational revolution on the other.

(3) A clear line was drawn between some shortcomings noticeable in applying and preaching Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in the process of putting politics in command of teaching and opposition to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Thus, Chairman Mao's policy is more deeply implanted in people's minds. The teachers dare to think, to speak out and to practice. In transforming the objective world, they have also transformed the subjective world. A new situation, lively and dynamic, has appeared in the teaching reform.

* * *

CADRE POLICY

Handle Correctly and Make Use of Cadres in Accordance With the Party's Policy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 25, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha) Guided by the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th Congress," the CCP Yüehyang District Committee is conscientiously implementing the Party's policy for cadres, and by correctly handling and making use of cadres who made mistakes but have shown awareness, and uniting with the majority of cadres, has enabled them to play their parts actively in work and developed an excellent situation in revolution and production in the whole district.

Last year, the per-mow production of grain in the whole district topped the "Program" and the total output value showed an increase of 10 percent over that of 1970. The total production value in industry similarly showed an increase of more than 10 percent over 1970, and a vigorous and flourishing situation also appeared on other fronts.

By means of tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the absolute majority of cadres in the district of Yüehyang who made mistakes have with the education of the Party and the help of the people, realized their mistakes, summed up the lesson of their experience, and raised their awareness of class struggle and line struggle. The CCP Yüehyang District Committee has assessed fully the condition of these cadres who made mistakes, and feels that the negative experience they have acquired is extremely valuable.

The leading members of the district Party committee have conscientiously studied the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th Congress" as well as Party policies, and insisted that they must stand on the side of Party character and policies, clearly and correctly establish the idea of trusting and relying on the majority of cadres and implement conscientiously the Party's cadre policy. The district Party committee and Party organizations at various levels, in accordance with Chairman Mao's policy, "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient," have after a series of meticulous efforts have liberated and are making use of some of these cadres promptly.

In the course of implementing the cadre policy, the district Party committee has also gone regularly deeply into the basic level, investigated over and over again ideologically and organizationally the state of implementation of policies, and upon discovering problems, solved them at once. They have organized time and again investigation teams and sent them deep into the units of the hsien one by one, and grasped the implementation of policy by the people one by one, bringing into full play the activism of each and every cadre, and letting them bring their parts into play.

After having been through criticism and education and the summing up of the positive as well as negative lessons of their experience, some of the cadres who made mistakes have continued to receive the trust of the Party organizations and the people, and have been put in charge of important work. These cadres are making use of the concern and trust of the Party as fuel for their continuing advance. They guard against arrogance and rashness, set a still stricter demand on themselves, study diligently the writings of Chairman Mao, set the pace in leading the masses in launching a penetrating "In agriculture learn from Tachai" mass movement and have scored outstanding success.

In the course of the penetrating investigation, if it was discovered that some of the arrangements or use of cadres had not been properly carried out, help would be given in time to help these basic level units to make suitable adjustments. Some of the people were afraid of making the mistake of "using people improperly," had certain reservation regarding the use of cadres who had made mistakes but had shown awareness, and dared not use them boldly. The district Party committee thereupon organized everybody to study over again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings as well as the Party's policies, developed a revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, and enabled everybody to understand that whether or not to carry out work in accordance with the policies of the Party or implement consciously Chairman Mao's proletarian line for cadres, is a sign of whether proletarian Party-mindedness is strong or not, and because of that, the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies of everybody is raised and the problem of the assignment and use of cadres is correctly dealt with.

In implementing the cadre policy, the CCP Yüehyang District Committee also pays attention to the education of leading members at various levels, voluntarily unites with those cadres who disagreed with them or opposed them but have been proved by practice to be wrong, and works alongside them. Their criterion for judging cadres is to maintain the stand and policy of the proletarian cadre line and the policy of Chairman Mao, and not by the standard of whether a cadre has opposed or supported them. In the use of cadres, they maintain the line of using those with "virtue as well as ability" and "appointing people on their merits," criticized and repudiated "appointing people because of their connections" of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, the building of mountain stronghold mentality and the reactionary line of practicing sectarianism.

In Huajung hsien there is a responsible cadre of the former hsien Party committee who in the past had made some mistakes and opposed Yang Chen-shan, the current secretary of the hsien Party committee. Yang Chen-shan does not ostracize or slight him because of that, but conscientiously studies together with him Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, holds numerous talks with him, helps him sum up the lesson of his experience and raises his awareness of line struggle. He also voluntarily makes an examination of his own shortcomings and mistakes in work and affirms the fine quality and good points of this cadre in front of the leading members and the masses of the

hsien. After what Yang Chen-shan has done, this cadre is deeply touched, and he is correcting his mistakes with practical action and playing the part he ought to play in work.

From practice the CCP Yüehyang District Committee realizes that the implementation of the Party's cadre policy is not simply the affair of the leadership organ alone, but it must be repeatedly propagated to the masses to raise their policy level and enable the Party's policies to be implemented in full. Some of the units have by means of repeatedly propagating to the masses, holding discussion meetings with the masses and basic level cadres and carrying out meticulous work, with reference to reality carried out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. In that way they have made the implementation of Party policy into an action of the masses, and that is also a profound education to the cadres who have made mistakes.

The CCP Yüehyang District Committee is of the opinion that in order to show concern for the cadres and bring their activism into play, the most important thing is to continue and raise the awareness of line struggle and the policy level of these cadres, for only by doing so could they, in a way suitable to the need of the developing situation in revolution, enable them to play their parts to the full in the three great revolutionary struggles. Because of that, the district Party committee has special attention to the reading and study of the cadres, and helped them with mastering the stand, concept and method of Marxism-Leninism.

The district Party committee has conscientiously strengthened leadership over the study of cadres at various levels, hold periodical inspections of the results in their study, and given them tutoring at the proper time. By means of holding reading classes, everyone is directed, with reference to the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, to have a target to aim at in the reading of works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and in the criticism and repudiation of revisionism. Apart from that, the district Party committee has also, in a planned manner and at regular intervals, transferred cadres to "May 7" cadre schools for tempering and study. The cadres, by means of the study and tempering, have universally raised their standard of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as their awareness of the class struggle, and they are actively making contributions at their leadership posts.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

North China Shansi Province Steps Up Development of Local Industry

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Apr. 29, 1972)

the 25,000-square-kilometre yenpei administrative region on loess highland in north china shansi province is dotted with small and medium-sized local industries embracing iron and steel, coal, cement, chemical, power, light industry, machinery, electronics and building materials. motors, transformers, forging equipment and metal cutting machinery are in serial production.

the region has made vigorous efforts to develop local industry under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao.

the entire region had only 13 small factories and handicraft workshops in the early post-liberation days. now there are more than 590 region- and county-run factories and mines and several hundred commune- and brigade-run factories.

yenpei has a cold climate and a short frost-free period. the soil is mostly alkaline and agriculture was backward. relying on their collective strength, the peasants undertook water conservancy projects after liberation and improved the soil. more than 130 factories were built, producing 80 kinds of machinery for ploughing, drainage and irrigation, and agricultural and side-line produce processing.

over 80 per cent of the people's communes are now using electricity. in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "resolutely shift the work of the industrial departments on to the path of taking agriculture as the foundation", the chengkuan electric power plant of hunyuan county linked the transmission lines of two-thirds of the communes. 40 electric irrigation stations and almost three hundred electric pump wells were put up to serve more than 80 per cent of irrigated land.

in order to raise the level of mechanization in the countryside, the yangkao county machinery plant turned out 50 pieces of equipment and trained 250 technicians for farm machinery repair and assembly centres run by most of the communes and brigades.

every commune now averages four tractors, 200 horse power of electric drainage and irrigation machinery and more than 200 implements for plant protection and agricultural and side-line produce processing. more than 8,600 pump wells have been sunk in the region.

the armymen and civilians of the yenpei region as early as in the periods of the war against japanese aggression and liberation war developed local industry and handicraft to support the front. they are carrying forward this revolutionary tradition.

cadres and workers of pinglu county set up a small cement plant through their own efforts in autumn 1970.

they tried their best to save money for the state. they made a thorough investigation of the mountain terrain and the supply of material. they then worked out a plan to set up seven buildings. they worked even in biting cold weather. in three months, they completed the project and saved the state more than 80,000 yuan. in streamlined production, the plant turned out over 300 tons of cement that year for the county's water conservancy works.

acting upon chairman mao's instructions on developing the mining industry and taking steel as the key link the local party organizations decided to develop basic industry as the region abounds in natural resources. a general survey of the natural resources was made last year and every county drew up a plan for developing basic industry, iron and steel in particular. a number of coal, iron, fire-clay and non-ferrous metal mines and coke, iron smelting and steel forging plants went into operation last year. total heavy industrial output value of the region in 1971 was 13 per cent more than in 1970.

VETERAN WORKER

Skilled Steel Maker--Li Shao-kuei

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 29, 1972)

a quick steel melting demonstration is underway at the anshan iron and steel company in northeast china. a veteran worker of about 50 is skilfully controlling the charging machine pouring iron ore, limestone and steel scrap into the open hearth furnace. with testing rod in hand, he scrutinized the changes in the furnace, and sometimes increased the gas pressure, cleared out the molten slag or did other things.

the people around cheered when a heat poured into a ladle. this process was completed three hours earlier than by the conventional method.

the demonstration was performed at the no. 6 furnace of the no. 1 steel making plant by li shao-kuei, an experienced steel maker and leader of a scientific and technical group.

his devotion to china's socialist construction typifies the revolutionary spirit of the chinese working class striving for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this model worker has had the joy of seeing the great leader chairman mao on six occasions.

he made outstanding contributions to the rehabilitation of the anshan iron and steel company in the early post-liberation days. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the no. 8 furnace he headed produced 15,000 tons of high grade steel one year and became an advanced unit. in an accident, molten steel once ran out from the furnace. with selfless heroism, he removed

32 oxygen cylinders from a danger spot and led others in extinguishing the fire. his heroism was commended by the party and people.

during the cultural revolution, li shao-kuei was elected deputy director of the furnace workshop, standing committee member of the plant revolutionary committee and member of the plant and municipal party committees. he has kept to the glorious traditions of the working class and fulfilled his work with flying colours.

the charging capacity of the no.6 furnace was increased from 200 to 300 tons and this affected the heating time. the plant party secretary asked li shao-kuei's opinions. li shao-kuei proposed forming a scientific and technical group. a group composed of five veteran workers was organized with li shao-kuei as the leader.

the group decided after careful investigation and study to demonstrate a quick steel making method at the no. 6 furnace. li shao-kuei returned home at night after making all preparations. but instead of going to bed, he called on the leader of the no. 9 furnace, and they discussed how to improve the no. 6 furnace. early in the next morning he arrived at the no. 6 furnace to give a demonstration.

cadres and workers from other furnaces helped. li shao-kuei took the lead in operating every process to turn out this heat. they improved this furnace, lowering the time per heat from twelve hours to nine.

li shao-kuei and his group then summed up their experience. the no. 6 open hearth furnace added more than 10,000 tons of high-quality steel in the past six months by shortening the time per heat. this experience was popularized at similar furnaces and steel output increased.

an accident once happened causing a hole in the back wall of the furnace, and this influenced production. some workers thought that they better stopped the work and make repairs. li shao-kuei made an over-all examination of the furnace to find out the cause and suggested that repairs be made while it continued working. the workers supported him. with the help of another comrade li shao-kuei threw sacks of refractory material into the hole and blocked it up.

li shao-kuei's group popularizes advanced technique and spreads the advanced ideology of the working class among the workers. some young workers one day let the slag float out of the furnace and, because of carelessness, drew some molten steel. li shao-kuei asked them to stop and told them the importance of saving material, cutting production costs and improving quality. he taught them how to draw off slag without disturbing the steel.

the furnace workshop li shao-kuei heads overfulfilled the production plan every month in the first quarter of this year, the increase coming to 15,000 tons of high grade steel.

OIL WORKERS

Revolutionary Spirit of Taching Oil Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1972)

the workers, cadres and technicians of the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in china's industry, have made contributions to socialist construction through their whole-hearted service to the people under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

sinking 90 quality wells in one year

drilling team 1268 came to the fore last year and became an advanced unit when its drilling footage hit 100,000 metres. the team sank 90 quality wells last year.

the gradients of the wells affect the output or life-span of the wells. over the past decade, the builders of the taching oilfield have studied chairman mao's works "on practice" and "on contradiction" and used them in trying to sink straight wells. the inclination of the wells in the early days of the oilfield was within five degrees of the true vertical. up to 1963, the limit was within three degrees. by constantly perfecting their skills and doing their work meticulously, the workers of the team last year averaged an incline of 1.3 degrees with the least margin of deviation being 0.3.

in early 1971, the team sank a well with a 2.7-degree incline. this was followed by another with a gradient of 2.9 degrees. this drew the attention of the team leader huang yuan-kuei and other workers. "2.9 is still up to standard, but if things go like this, the incline might increase," huang yuan-kuei thought. at meetings to discuss the matter, some people said the team was doing good enough since it had been formed only five years earlier. but most disagreed, saying that even a new team should set a high demand on itself because the wells belonged not to individuals but to the people.

the team leader himself set a good example. once when the team was drilling a new well, huang yuan-kuei mounted the derrick floor to control the brake. every metre the drill bit deeper, huang yuan-kuei stopped the machine to see if the hole was straight. he did this eight times before letting the drill go at normal speed. others followed his example and they sank a quality well.

when the team workers were sinking a new well last year, they faced complicated geological formations. they studied chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction" and analyzed 130 bags of rock taken from the well. charts showing different rock layers were mapped and hung at the worksite. thanks to all the measures taken, their monthly drilling record reached 12,000 metres, and the average incline was kept within one degree.

wells with high stable flow

the old oil wells are still running at high capacity though more and more new wells have been opened. the wells worked by the no. one oil extracting team are a case in point.

the several dozens of wells which have been in operation for twelve years still have the original pressure. the annual oil output has nearly doubled without a single well having been added in the past three years. all the equipment used at the wells is in good condition and works properly. this stems from the workers' revolutionary style of work.

a veteran worker one day found a few drops of water on the well which was just cleared of wax, and this drew his attention. he called an on-the-spot meeting and the workers concluded that this was a sign of abnormality of the pressure in the well. they then removed some crude from the well and inspected it, confirming their judgement. they adopted some measures to keep the pressure of the well at the former level.

cleaning the well of wax is important during the extraction, for otherwise the wax might block the well. a young worker once started to clean wax without making a careful examination of the wax-cleaning device. a veteran worker said to him: "we must stick to the taching workers' tradition of serving the people whole-heartedly and set high demands in our work. carelessness affects production." they pulled the device out and carefully examined the 1,000-metre-long wire rope with a magnifying glass. on another occasion, worker hsu ying-chou and others tried more than three hundred times to pull out a small screw cap that had dropped into the well.

the underground condition become more complicated as the oilfield is being continuously worked. the workers of the team analyzed the oil and water in the wells by more careful methods and operate the wells scientifically. after several years of hard work, they have mastered a whole set of skills.

safety drive of 530,000 kilometres

the no. 13 lorry team, well-known for its safe driving over the past decade, has surmounted many difficulties to send equipment to construction sites.

the 137 workers in the team have taken good care of the trucks so that they can run for a longer time between overhauls. veteran driver wu to-chung ran one truck 350,000 kilometres without its needing an overhaul or medium repair. last august, a department made a general check-up of his truck and found that all the parts functioned well and many were as clean as new and none of the several hundred screws had loosened. he and other workers have worked out a new method of quick check-up. every day, before the truck goes out or during breaks in driving, he examines all the important parts.

hsiang sheng-hai, a veteran worker and a party member, has made a record safe run of 530,000 kilometres in the past ten years since he came to the oilfield. he often says: "we are driving for the revolution. we must abide

by the instructions chairman mao gives in his 'on practice', do a good job of investigation and act in accordance with objective laws."

in a winter, hsiang sheng-hai left the oilfield with his workmates for a remote forest to transport timber for the oilfield. on the way, he studied the map and carefully examined the roads. they asked the local peasants about the conditions of the roads as soon as they got to a place. there was a narrow road, zigzag on a cliff overlooking gullies, dangerous for trucks to pass. when he was 30 metres before this dangerous section, hsiang sheng-hai stopped, and with his comrades, examined the road, noted the danger points and discussed how to get through. hsiang sheng-hai's truck was the first. the team fulfilled its task. hsiang sheng-hai said: we drivers must have a boundless sense of responsibility to the revolution in our work.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Southwest China Peasants Farm Scientifically

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Apr. 27, 1972)

by introducing scientific farming methods, peasants of a production brigade in southwest china's szechwan province have raised grain yield more than fourfold since 1949.

the hungkuang brigade in tenyang county is led by the party branch in its efforts to transform the old farming methods. it got 13.5 tons of grain per hectare last year as against two to three tons at the time of liberation.

the first scientific endeavour was large-scale soil improvement in 1964 when the members of the brigade eagerly responded to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the national pace-setter in agriculture.

that year, they dumped 110,000 cubic metres of river silt on their clayey crooland and dug 25 kilometres of irrigation and drainage ditches to turn 113 hectares of land into good agricultural soil giving stable yields. the following year, the brigade's average per hectare yield of grain jumped to more than six tons.

the pace of scientific experiments quickened during the cultural revolution. under the leadership of the party branch, the brigade set up a scientific experiment station with poor and lower-middle peasants as the backbone and including cadres and agro-technicians. there are also experimental groups in the production teams. seed breeding and new farming practices were undertaken on the seed farms and experimental plots. a total of more than 100 people work in these centres.

the experiment group of the third production team tried different spacing of rice on two adjoining plots and through comparison found a rational close-planting that could give 1.5 tons more grain a hectare.

to deal with the rice borer, a pest that often inflicted 20 per cent damage to the late rice crop in the area, the experimenters acted on this teaching of chairman mao's "you can't solve a problem? well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history exclamation when you have investigated the problem thoroughly, you will know how to solve it." party branch secretary cheng hung-li took the lead in observing the life cycle of the borer by rearing the larvae in bottles. the experimental groups worked out preventive measures on the basis of their observations. forecasts of rice borers since 1969 has reduced the damage to below one per cent.

the cadres and peasants raised grain yield by increasing the multi-crop index and practising inter-planting. the multi-crop index reached 227 per cent last year. per hectare yield on fields trial-planted to two crops of rice and one of wheat averaged over 15 tons.

with the improvement of farming methods more fertilizer is needed. in addition to accumulating more barnyard manure, the brigade enlarged the rape acreage and used as fertilizer the residue after oil pressing. last year they grew red duckweed, a good natural fertilizer with a high nitrogen content, in 80 per cent of their rice fields. they produced 400 tons of bacterial fertilizer by methods of their own devising.

the hungkuang brigade in the past few years introduced more than 400 strains of wheat, rice and rape and selected 30 for the locality. in addition, it supplied other places in the county and outside with more than 500 tons of improved seeds.

the brigade's total grain output was 1,755 tons in 1971 as against 785 tons in 1963, the year before the start of the mass movement to learn from tachai. every person in the brigade is rearing an average of 1.25 pigs. both were the highest records in its history.

prior to 1964, the brigade relied on the state for loans and part of its food grain. but in the past eight years it has delivered and sold a total of 4,835 tons of surplus grain to the state. it now has 510 tons of collective grain reserves, 280,000 yuan of public accumulation funds, five tractors and more than 30 power-driven farm machines.

the living standards of the brigade members have improved steadily. every household has grain reserves and many have bank savings.

SPORT

China's 1972 National Juniors' Table Tennis Tournament Closes

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 26, 1972)

the 1972 national juniors' table tennis tournament concluded here this evening.

attending the closing ceremony were leading members of the liaoning provincial committee of the chinese communist party, the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, including chiang yung-hui and li po-chiu.

in both the boys' and girls' singles, the players were organized into groups (a) and (b), with those below 15 taking part in the (b) groups. results of the competition were: in group (a) of the boys' singles, wang chia-lin of shanghai and wang chien-chiang of kwangtung took the first and second places; in group (a) of the girls' singles, li ming and liu hsin-yen of liaoning came first and second; in group (b) of boys' singles, wu chin-hsing of kwangtung and chang hui-chung of liaoning won the first and second places; and in group (b) of girls' singles, huang mei-chih of shanghai and mu hsiao-li of peking were the winner and runner-up.

the 415 participants from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions all showed a stubborn fighting spirit and fine sportsmanship and performance. they did not become conceited when they won, nor did they lose heart when they lost. they summed up their experience and learned from each other's strong points. this benefited them in thinking and skills.

this tournament showed the excellent situation in which mass sports activities vigorously developed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. it helped sum up and exchange the experience of promoting table tennis among youngsters, and gave an impetus to table tennis and other sports events. in the tournament, players from liaoning and shanghai achieved good results. players from sinkiang, tibet, inner mongolia and other border and minority areas showed rapid progress in skill, reflecting the development of table tennis in these areas.

more than 100,000 workers, peasants, soldiers and pupils from middle and primary schools watched the competitions. the players also played matches in the city's factories, middle and primary schools and p.l.a. units. this promoted mass sports in these units.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ballet Troupe Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1972)

a ballet troupe of the opera theatre of the people's republic of albania led by mantho bala, vice-minister of education and culture and chairman of the arts and culture committee, arrived here by special plane today for a performance tour of china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given an enthusiastic welcome at the airport by wu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and leader of the cultural group under the state council; liu hsien-chuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy leader of the cultural group; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the host association; ting kuo-yu, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and more than 1,000 literary and art workers and other people in peking.

present at the airport were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife; jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, and his wife; and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

the airport was permeated with an atmosphere of warm and intimate friendship. as soon as the albanian comrades alighted from the plane, the welcomers burst into cheers: "a warm welcome to the albanian comrades-in-arms", "enver-mao tsetung" and "mao tsetung-enver". full of deep revolutionary friendship for the albanian people, youngsters danced and sang songs, including "we are genuine friends". in a jubilant mood, the albanian comrades locked arms with the welcomers, sang songs and cheered in chorus: "mao tsetung-enver", "enver-mao tsetung".

among the welcomers were comrades on the china dance drama troupe who visited albania last year. during their stay in albania, they received warm hospitality and kind attention shown by the albanian comrades. today they were overjoyed at meeting the albanian ballet troupe. when mantho bala and other albanian comrades came up to them, they cheered in albanian language: "friendship is guarantee". chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms warmly embraced each other and exchanged greetings. the airport was a scene of jubilation.

present at the airport were leading members of chinese departments and representatives of literary and art circles, including yu hui-yung, hao liang, liu ching-tang, ting hsueh-sung, liu yung-shou, li ting-chuan, yang chi, hsia hsiu-feng, liu hsi-lin, tiao ke-yuan, yu lei-ti, sung chen, li hsin-ying, chou liang, li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, mao hui-fang, shih chung-chin, ling kuei-ming, li li-fang, chao wen-kuei, li ping-shu and chou yun-min.

Albanian Ballet Troupe Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1972)

the cultural group under the state council, the china-albania friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the visiting ballet troupe of the opera theatre of the people's republic of albania led by mantho bala, vice-minister of education and culture and chairman of the arts and culture committee.

among the guests at the banquet were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife; jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, and his wife; and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

present were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the cultural group under the state council; liu hsien-chuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the cultural group; shih shao-hua, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee; wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and ting kuo-yu, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

comrade wu teh and comrade mantho bala spoke amid warm applause.

comrade wu teh said: "we are overjoyed that the ballet troupe of the albanian opera theatre has come on a friendly visit to china on the eve of the may first international labour day."

"following the teachings of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, the albanian literary and art workers have continued to strengthen their ideological revolutionization and created outstanding literary and art works which reflect the national liberation war and socialist revolution and construction in albania, thus contributing their share to the development of culture and art of albania," he added.

comrade wu teh stressed: "the chinese and albanian peoples and their literary and art workers have forged a militant revolutionary friendship in their common struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and in their common cause of socialist revolution and construction. the current visit to china of the albanian ballet troupe will certainly enhance the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the peoples and literary and art workers of our two countries and make new contributions to the cultural exchanges and cooperation between china and albania".

comrade mantho bala said: "we have brought with us the good wishes, greetings and profound love of the albanian

people for the 700 million chinese people, the great chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung, the most beloved and respected friend of our people."

"we have come here," he said, "to get acquainted with your selfless labour, high revolutionary spirit and achievements and successes in all fields of endeavour. the profound revolutionary content of your works of art has left a deep impression on our people."

continuing, comrade mantho bala said: "we have come to china at a time when she is in such an enthusiastic, joyous and revolutionary atmosphere of may day. we are entrusted by the albanian workers to extend the warmest, fraternal and internationalist salute of "militancy to the chinese working class and the entire chinese people".

in conclusion, comrade mantho bala wished the chinese people still greater victories under the guidance of marxism-leninism and the great thought of chairman mao.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people and literary and art workers of china and albania. the comrades-in-arms of the two countries sang chinese and albanian revolutionary songs, including "our party of labour, a heroic party", "gjirokastra", "long live chairman mao" and "true friends".

also present at the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned and literary and art workers, including wang man-tien, wu yin-hsien, ting hsueh-sung, han li-yeh, li ting-chuan, liu yung-shou, yang chi, hsia hsiu-feng, liu hsi-lin, liu chung-fu, tiao ke-yuan, yu lei-ti, sung chen, li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, mao hui-fang, shih chung-chin, ling kuei-ming, li li-fang and chao wen-kuei, as well as cheng hsing-ho and liu yung-kuo, leading members of the china-albania friendship people's commune.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Receives Chinese Government Military Delegation in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 27, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, who is now on a state visit to korea received the chinese government military delegation here today.

samdech norodom sihanouk had cordial and friendly conversations with chen hsi-lien, leader, hsiao ching-kuang, deputy leader, and other members of the delegation.

present on the occasion were ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to korea and ker chhieng, chief of protocol service of the head of state of cambodia.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan was also present.

Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth and Other Distinguished Cambodian Guests Take Part in Manual Labor in Friendship Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth and other distinguished cambodian guests today went to the china-cambodia friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking to take part in manual labour. they were accompanied by wu teh, acting chairman, and ting kuo-yu, standing committee member, of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

among the distinguished cambodian guests who went to work in the commune were thiounn mumm and thiounn prasith, ministers of the r.g.n.u.c.; van piny, vice-minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame van piny; prince norodom yuvaneath and princess norodom roeungsy; and cambodian ambassador to china ker meas.

the distinguished cambodian guests worked in the commune orchard where red flags fluttered amid the foliage. some hoed up weeds and others pruned trees. they watered with their sweat the flowers of friendship between the people of china and cambodia. commune revolutionary committee chairman lu yi told prime minister and mme. penn nouth about the work in the orchard. prime minister penn nouth wished the commune a good harvest this year.

during the break, commune members and the distinguished cambodian guests sat in a circle and sang chinese and cambodian songs. the commune members sang "remembrance of china", a song composed by samdech sihanouk. the cambodian comrades-in-arms and commune members also sang other songs in praise of the militant unity of the two peoples.

the commune members entertained the cambodian comrades-in-arms at lunch with a meal typical of a peasant family union. after lunch, lu yi showed prime minister and madame penn nouth and the other distinguished guests round the commune's stud farm, dairy farm and pig farm.

when the distinguished cambodian guests took leave, lu yi told them that like the whole nation, the commune cadres and members firmly support the cambodian people and the other indochinese peoples in carrying their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end until complete victory. prime minister penn

mouth said joyfully: "today we joined the commune members in manual labour. this shows the fraternal friendship and close unity between the people of cambodia and china." he encouraged the commune cadres and members to work hard to win still greater success under the guidance of chairman mao.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling accompanied the distinguished cambodian guests on the occasion.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Ambassador Visits West Cameroon

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1972)

chao hsing-chih, chinese ambassador to the federal republic of cameroon, paid a visit to west cameroon from april 19 to 25, according to a report from yaounde.

cameroonian vice-president salomon tandeng muna received and had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador on april 21 in buea, capital of west cameroon.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Government Shipping Delegation Leaves Ceylon for Home

(NCNA-English Colombo, Apr. 29, 1972)

the chinese government shipping delegation left here for home this morning after signing the joint shipping service agreement between china and ceylon.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by karandawela, permanent secretary to the ministry of shipping and tourism, and other officials of ceylon.

chinese ambassador ma tzu-ching and other officials of the chinese embassy here were also present.

chinese ambassador ma tzu-ching, as head of the delegation, gave a farewell dinner on the evening of april 26. present were: p.b.g. kalugalla, minister of shipping and tourism of ceylon; t.b. illangaratne, minister of foreign

and internal trade; f.d. bandaranaike, minister of public administration, local government and home affairs; colvin de silva, minister of plantation industry, and other officials of the ceylon government.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CHILE

Captain of Chilean Naval Vessel Gives Cocktail Party in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 27, 1972)

captain raul lopez silva, captain of training ship "esmeralda" of the navy of the republic of chile, gave a cocktail party on board the ship this evening to bid farewell to the people of shanghai.

attending the cocktail party were wang hung-wen and liu yao-tsung, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissars of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; wang hsueh-ching, deputy commander of the east china sea fleet of the p.l.a. navy; chen shih-fa, deputy commander of the shanghai garrison; and leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai, including feng kuo-chu, tien tso-cheng and tu piuo.

chilean ambassador to china armando uribe arce and his wife came specially from peking to shanghai today to attend the cocktail party.

the training ship was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the two peoples and armies of china and chile. while proposing a toast, captain lopez said: we have brought with us the cordial and deep friendship of the chilean government, people and navy for the chinese government, people and navy. the reception which you have accorded us everywhere in shanghai, peking and hangchow is one that is given only to good friends. this has promoted the profound friendship between us. tomorrow our training ship will weigh anchor, and we will convey the kind regards we have received here to the chilean people.

in his toast, vice-chairman liu yao-tsung said: the friendly visit to china of the officers and men of "esmeralda" under the command of captain lopez has made new contributions to strengthening the friendship between the two peoples and armies of china and chile. we and the chilean people are friends and brothers in the revolutionary family of asia, africa and latin america. we hope that the friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries will ever grow.

hosts and guests chatted cordially and exchanged gifts at the cocktail party.

officers and men of the chilean vessel had extensive friendly contacts with workers, peasants and p.l.a. commanders and fighters in shanghai in the past few days, and were warmly welcomed wherever they went. captain lopez and the officers and men visited a unit of the east china sea fleet of the chinese navy on april 23. commanders and fighters of the unit lined the road and beat drums and gongs to welcome the guests from afar. chinese naval vessels at the wharf were full-dressed to greet the chilean friends. deputy commander wang hsueh-ching went with the chilean friends on board various chinese vessels. the chilean officers and men had lunch and a get-together with chinese naval commanders and fighters.

in shanghai, the chilean friends saw an exhibition of military skills by shanghai militiamen and visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a children's palace, factories and rural people's communes. they also saw the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and the colour film "the white-haired girl".

several hundred p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen, red guards and office workers have been invited to visit "esmeralda" anchored on the whangpoo river and were warmly received.

captain lopez and his men returned to shanghai by special plane from a visit to hangchow yesterday. upon their departure from hangchow, they were seen off at the airport by hsieh cheng-hao, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, chung hsien-wen, deputy commander of the p.l.a. chekiang provincial command, and wang shih-chuan, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban National Gymnastic Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1972)

a cuban national gymnastic team arrived in peking by air today for a friendly visit to china. leader of the team is aldides aguilera laboles, chief of the sports activities section of the oriente institute of sports, physical education and recreation.

the team was greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned li ching-chuan, wu fan-wu, lin chen, hsin cheng and pai ping, and chinese gymnasts.

cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez was present.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Foreign Diplomatic Officials in China Visit Loyang, Sian and Tachai

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1972)

a group of diplomatic officials from 34 embassies in peking (including 25 heads of diplomatic missions and their wives) visited loyang in honan province, sian in shensi province and tachai people's commune in hsiyang county of shansi province from april 19 to 28 at the invitation of the chinese foreign ministry. they were accompanied by chinese vice-foreign minister nan nien-lung.

they visited factories, people's communes, cultural and educational institutions and places of historical interest. they were accorded a warm and friendly reception by leading members of the revolutionary committees of honan, shensi and shansi provinces, loyang and sian municipalities and hsiyang county as well as local people.

FOREIGN TRADE

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Chieh Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1972)

chen chieh, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, returned here by air today.

at the head of the chinese government trade delegation, vice-minister chen chieh paid friendly visits to afghanistan and iran and went to bulgaria and the german democratic republic and signed agreements on exchange of goods and payments for 1972 respectively between the chinese government and the bulgarian government and between the chinese government and the government of the german democratic republic.

he was met at the airport today by li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including yeh cheng-chang, ho kung-kai, peng kuang-wei, hsi yeh-sheng and wang pin, and members of the chinese government trade delegation who had returned earlier.

also present were afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky, iranian ambassador abbas aram, g.d.r. ambassador gustav hertzfeldt, and s. dimitrov, counsellor of the bulgarian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Government Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1972)

the iranian government civil aviation delegation led by hoshang arbabi, deputy minister of roads and director general of civil aviation, wound up its visit to peking and left by air today to tour hangchow and kwangchow in the company of ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china. it will then go home.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; and chou chueh, deputy director of the department of west asian and african affairs, and shen wei-liang, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law, of the foreign ministry; and leading members of departments concerned wang chien-kung, niu hsiu-chen, wang kuang-tsai, hsu pai-ling and liu yuan-hsiung. also present were iranian ambassador to china abbas aram and minister-counsellor a. nayernouri of the iranian embassy here.

during its stay in peking, the iranian delegation and the chinese department concerned held talks and reached agreement on establishing air link between the two countries.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Ambassador Gives Dinner Party for Visit of Chinese Table Tennis Team to Iraq

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Apr. 28, 1972)

chinese ambassador to iraq kung ta-fei gave a dinner party here this evening on the occasion of the visit of the chinese table tennis team to iraq.

among the more than 200 guests present were iraqi minister of youth affairs hamid al jubouri, under-secretary of the ministry of youth affairs ismail mohammed and director of military sports of the defence ministry adel sulaiman as well as personages of iraqi sports circles and table tennis players.

envoys of a number of countries to iraq also attended the party.

before the party, the chinese table tennis team played exhibition matches which were warmly applauded by the guests. many friends congratulated the chinese

table tennis team on the success of its visit which serves to strengthen the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

the chinese table tennis team held exhibition matches for students of baghdad university yesterday afternoon.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wang Kuo-chuan Fetes Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, yesterday gave a dinner in honour of japanese friends norio shirato, yutaka tsuji, yutaka machida, hisanori fujimoto and yoshio yamauchi. host and guests had a friendly conversation.

present at the dinner were leading members of chinese organizations including liu hsi-lin and sheng shu-shan.

the japanese friends arrived in peking on april 19 on a visit to china. they left here for home today.

Japan-China Friendship Workers' Study Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1972)

a 12-member japan-china friendship workers' study group with seiki kyoda as its leader and kunio sakuma as its secretary-general arrived here by air today.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned chang yu, wang chun-ming and hsu chung-ching, as well as representatives of chinese workers including wang kuei-hsin.

the japanese group arrived in china on april 25. before coming to peking, it had visited kwangchow, changsha and shaoshan.

Delegation of Japanese Table Tennis Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1972)

a delegation of the japanese table tennis association led by hisao kido, vice-president of the association, arrived here by air today to take part in the preparatory meeting for the asian table tennis union and to pay a friendly visit to china.

members of the delegation are kyuhei muraoka and rinzo shimazaki and staff member is takesato watanabe.

they were warmly greeted at the airport by sung chung, secretary-general of the all-china sports federation and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, and leading members of organizations concerned liang cho-hui, li fu-teh, hsu yin-sheng, lu ting and wang hsueh-fu, as well as chinese table tennis coach wang chuan-yao and players including li ching-kuang, tiao wen-yuan, li li and hu yu-lan.

present were also bae myong gyu, leader, choi gi uk, deputy leader, and members, of the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea who had come here earlier.

Widow of Koji Goto Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1972)

suzuko goto, widow of the late koji goto, president of the japanese table tennis association, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese table tennis association.

visiting china with her are atuchi goto, vice-president of the japanese table tennis association, and haruko kawamura, koichi moriyama, yoshio one and hiroyuki watanabe.

present at the airport to give them a warm welcome were sung chung, secretary-general of the all-china sports federation and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, and leading members of organizations concerned tsou po-hsien, li fu-teh, hsu yin-sheng and liu tsan-yun, as well as table tennis coach wang chuan-yao and players li ching-kuang, tiao wen-yuan, li li and hu yu-lan.

CHINA AND NEPAL

12th Anniversary of Nepal-China Treaty Celebrated in Kathmandu

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Apr. 29, 1972)

a meeting in celebration of the 12th anniversary of the signing of the nepal-china peace and friendship treaty was held here on april 27.

the meeting attended by nearly 500 nepalese people of various strata was organized by the nepal-china friendship association and presided over by rudra prasad giri, minister without portfolio of the nepalese government.

present at the meeting were former prime minister tanka prasad acharya, high-ranking officials of the nepalese government, members of the national panchayat, poorna bahadur, chairman, and prem bahadur kansakar, vice-chairman, and members, of the nepal-china friendship association; bhuban lal pradhan, chairman, and mani harsha jyoti, vice-chairman, and members, of the nepal-china cultural association.

attaulla khan, pakistan ambassador to nepal, and choi uk myong, consul-general of the democratic people's republic of korea in nepal, were also present. chinese ambassador wang tse and other officials of the chinese embassy as well as representatives of chinese technical personnel now working in nepal were also present.

in an address at the meeting, minister giri said, "the friendly relations between china and nepal are based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence. the relations between the two peoples have therefore been as serene and as unshakeable as the himalayas.

he said, "nepal sincerely wishes friendly china continued progress and prosperity with the conviction that china's economic prosperity will in fact be helpful to the development of the asian region.

chairman poorna bahadur of the nepal-china friendship association said, "the friendship between nepal and china is not only in the interests of our two countries and peoples but also in keeping with the cause of world peace."

he expressed the confidence that "the sapling of peace and friendship nourished unitedly by the great peoples of nepal and china will remain green for ever and continue to grow healthier and healthier."

also speaking at the meeting were khilendra prasad pandey, member of the national panchayat and president of the college and university teachers association of nepal, professor yadu nath khanal and ashwa ghosh, a buddhist monk.

speaking at the meeting, chinese ambassador wang tse said, "the peace and friendship treaty and the peaceful border between nepal and china are an embodiment of the spirit of the five principles of peaceful co-existence."

he went on, "nepal is a country with a long history. the nepalese people is a hard-working and courageous people with a glorious tradition of defying brute force and opposing foreign aggression and intervention. holding high the banner of national independence, his late majesty king mahendra had waged a heroic struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose foreign aggression and intervention. his majesty king birendra continues to uphold the policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment in foreign affairs. we express high admiration for all this."

the ambassador added, "we heartily wish the nepalese government and people still greater successes under the leadership of his majesty king birendra."

after the meeting two chinese documentary films -- "warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the people's republic of china" and "the chinese table tennis team's visit to japan" -- were shown and warmly welcomed by the audience.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Comrade Kim Il Sung Receives and Gives Luncheon to Chinese Government Military Delegation

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 29, 1972)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, yesterday received the government military delegation with chen hsi-lien as its leader and hsiao ching-kuang as its deputy leader and gave a luncheon in honour of them.

comrade kim il sung had a very cordial and friendly talk with the comrades of the delegation. the luncheon proceeded in an atmosphere of warm revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples of korea and china.

present on the occasion were army general choe hyon, member of the political committee of the central committee of the w.p.k. and minister of national defence; army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the w.p.k., secretary of the party central committee and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; ho dam, member of the central committee of the w.p.k. and foreign minister; and lieutenant-general choe chang hwan, member of the central committee of the w.p.k. and commander of the k.p.a. navy.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao Meet and Fete Comrade Le Duc Tho and Other Vietnamese Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1972)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and comrade chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, today met comrade le duc tho and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms and gave a banquet in their honour. le duc tho is member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam.

the meeting and banquet were alive with warm expressions of revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and viet nam.

speaking at the banquet, comrade chou en-lai congratulated the vietnamese people and the other indochinese peoples on the brilliant victories they had won in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and wished them new and still brilliant victories.

comrade chou en-lai pointed out that u.s. imperialism had long violated the geneva agreement and invaded viet nam, laos and cambodia. he strongly condemned its recent war escalation in indochina. he said: so long as the united states does not cease its war of aggression in indochina, no matter in what form the war is carried out, the three indochinese peoples, we are convinced, will certainly fight to the end, and we will support them to the end until complete victory is achieved.

in his speech, comrade le duc tho said: we are launching an offensive against the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs on the entire battlefield of viet nam and have won some victories. this has immensely inspired our people. we are determined to win still greater victories.

comrade le duc tho said: though u.s. imperialism has suffered disastrous defeat, it is still very obdurate and is reinforcing its forces against our people and stepping up its bombing of the northern part of our country. this shows no strength, but weakness; it is in the throes of its death-bed struggle and is doomed to failure.

comrade le duc tho praised the daily consolidation and growth of the militant unity of the two parties and two countries of viet nam and china.

attending the meeting and banquet were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

among the chinese comrades present at the meeting and banquet were: keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central

committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; huang chen, member of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of departments concerned, including yuan hua-ping, tsai hung-chiang, lu wei-chao, wang hai-jung and liang feng.

comrade le duc tho and the other vietnamese comrades arrived here by special plane at noon today on their way to paris. among those welcoming the vietnamese comrades-in-arms at the airport were comrades chang chun-chiao, keng piao, chi peng-fei, fang yi and li chiang. present were comrades nguyen tien and tran binh, and other diplomatic officials of the embassies of the d.r.v.n. and the r.s.v.n. in peking.

Le Duc Tho and Other Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms Leave Peking for Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1972)

comrade le duc thó and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms left here for paris by special plane this morning. comrade le duc tho is a member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam.

they were seen off at the airport by yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned, including yuan hua-ping, tsai hung-chiang, lu wei-chao and wang hai-jung.

also present were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; and v.s. tolstikov, soviet ambassador to china.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Deputy Chief of General Staff Fetes Pakistan Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1972)

wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all members of the pakistan military delegation led by major general a.b. awan.

among the guests at the banquet were b. ali, counsellor, and group captain shujaatullah khan, military attache (air), of the pakistan embassy in peking.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including yin tso-chen, lai kuang-tsu, pai yun, yeh cheng-chang and chen ta-yuan.

the banquet was alive with expressions of friendship. deputy chief of general staff wang hsin-ting and major general a.b. awan toasted the constant development of the friendship between the peoples and armies of china and pakistan.

earlier, deputy chief of general staff wang hsin-ting and others met and had a friendly conversation with delegation leader major general a.b. awan and delegation members commodore m.a. toosy and air commodore m.z. butt.

the pakistan military delegation has come on a friendly visit to china after taking part in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army in the democratic people's republic of korea. upon their arrival in peking this morning, the distinguished pakistan guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by yin tso-chen, lai kuang-tsu, pai yun, yeh cheng-chang and chen ta-yuan. also present were hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache of the d.p.r.k. embassy here, and b. ali, counsellor, and group captain shujaatullah khan, military attache (air), of the pakistan embassy.

Chinese Border Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1972)

a chinese border trade delegation led by chao yu-kun, member of the sinkiang uighur autonomous regional revolutionary committee, left peking by air today for pakistan to discuss matters related to china-pakistan border trade for 1972.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned under the chinese ministry

of foreign trade, including hsi yen-sheng and huang jen-chuan.

b. ali, counsellor of the pakistan embassy in peking, was present.

Delegation of Pakistan Table Tennis Federation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1972)

saeed hasan shah, head of the delegation of the pakistan table tennis federation and vice-president of the federation, and farooq zaman, member of the delegation and secretary-general of the federation, arrived here by air today to take part in the preparatory meeting for the asian table tennis union and pay a friendly visit to china.

they were warmly greeted at the airport by sung chung, secretary-general of the all-china sports federation and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, and leading members of organizations concerned liang cho-hui, lin ching and chen wen-chung, as well as chinese table tennis coach liang yu-neng and players hsu shao-fa, yu chang-chun, feng meng-ya and chu nai-chen.

anwar kemal, third secretary of the pakistan embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINE

Delegation of Philippine Association of Women Doctors Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1972)

a 20-member delegation of the association of women doctors of the philippines led by helen h. paulino-abundo arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

meeting the guests at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and medical workers kao chin-to, wu ying-kai, lin ching and wang ta-wan.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Poland Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Apr. 28, 1972)

liu shu-ching, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the polish people's republic, today presented his credentials to henryk jablonski, president of the council of state of the people's republic of poland.

after receiving the credentials, president henryk jablonski had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion were ludomir stadiak, secretary of the council of state, r.spasowski, vice-foreign minister, marek wardecki, director of the president's office, and marin stradowski, vice-director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

counsellors lei yang and liu tieh-sheng, military attache tieh lei and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were alsp present.

earlier, polish foreign minister s. olszowski received liu shu-ching and had a friendly talk with him.

ambassador liu shu-ching and all staff members of the chinese embassy laid a wreath at the monument of fallen heroes here in the afternoon. inscribed on the ribbon of the wreath were the words: "eternal glory to the martyrs who laid down their lives in the anti-fascist war exclamation." accompanying the chinese ambassador were s. piwacinski, vice-commander of the warsaw garrison, colonel a. wojtowicz, vice-director of the foreign affairs department of the general staff of the polish people's army, and m. stradowski, vice-director of the protocol department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

ambassador liu shu-ching arrived here on april 18.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Government Military Delegation Calls on Romanian Government Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 28, 1972)

the chinese government military delegation with comrade chen hsi-lien as leader and hsiao ching-kuang as deputy leader on the afternoon of april 23 called on the romanian government military delegation now on a friendly visit here. the romanian delegation was led by comrade emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the romanian socialist republic.

they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

romanian ambassador aurel malnasan and chinese ambassador li yun-chuan were present on the occasion.

Romanian Government Military Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1972)

a romanian government military delegation led by emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the romanian socialist republic, arrived in peking by special plane today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the chinese government.

the delegation arrived here from pyongyang where it attended the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army.

members of the delegation are colonel general ion coman, vice-minister of armed forces and secretary of the superior political council of the ministry of armed forces; and major general paul cheler, deputy commander of the romanian infantry and tank forces.

peking airport today flew the national flags of romania and china.

the distinguished romanian guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; keng piao, member

of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; su yu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of national defence; chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; feng yung-shun, deputy director of the general logistics department of the p.l.a.; wu jui-lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. navy; hsueh shao-ching, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force; wang chen-hsiang, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units; huang tso-chen, secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chu kai-yin, peng kuang-wei, wang ming-hsiu, chu chuan-hsien and chang chuan-chung.

also present were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife; iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking, and his wife; and colonel virgiliu gheorghiu, military attache of the romanian embassy; hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache of the korean embassy in peking.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Yao Wen-yuan Hold Talks with Comrade Emil Bodnaras

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1972)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, comrade yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, held talks here this evening with comrade emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the romanian socialist republic. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

participating in the talks were romanian ambassador to china comrade nicolae gavrilescu, and staff members comrades vasile chitic and ion dorobantu.

on the chinese side were comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, comrade chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned comrades wang ming-hsiu, chu chuan-hsien, ting yuan-hung, chang wen-ying and hu feng-hsien.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet Welcoming Romanian Government Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1972)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the romanian socialist republic, and members of the romanian government military delegation he is leading -- colonel general ion coman and major general paul cheler, as well as personnel accompanying the delegation and members of the air crew. the delegation has come on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese party and government after visiting the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at the banquet were the delegation of the patriotic detachments of romania led by major general paul marinescu; the delegation of the national bank of romania led by horea tatu, vice-president of the national bank; and romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here.

present were yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; su yu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of national defence; and chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.

in a toast at the banquet comrade chou en-lai extended a warm welcome to the romanian comrades on behalf of the c.p.c. central committee and the chinese government and people. "we and comrade emil bodnaras are old friends," he said, "and we are particularly overjoyed at our reunion."

"it is almost two years since comrade emil bodnaras visited our country in 1970. the international situation has undergone great changes in the past two years. there have been new developments in the world people's revolutionary struggles. medium and small countries are uniting against hegemony and power politics of the superpowers, in defence of national interest and state sovereignty; this has become an irresistible trend of revolution," he added.

comrade chou en-lai said: "we are overjoyed that during this period there has been big growth in the friendly relations between china and romania. our friendship is being continuously strengthened and our political, economic, military and cultural exchanges have increased. we sympathize with and support each other in the common

cause of building socialism and opposing imperialism. comrade nicolae ceausescu last year came to china for a visit at the head of the party and government delegation, greatly promoting the friendly relations between china and romania. we believe the current visit of the government military delegation led by comrade emil bodnaras will make new contributions to the enhancement of our friendly relations and cooperation."

comrade emil bodnaras reviewed in his toast the romanian government military delegation's visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

on behalf of the central committee of the romanian communist party, comrade nicolae ceausescu, comrade ion gheorghe maurer, the romanian government and the labouring people of socialist romania, he extended warm and comradely greetings to the central committee of the chinese communist party, to comrade mao tsetung, the long-tested leader of the chinese people, to the state council, to comrade chou en-lai and the entire chinese people.

he said: the friendship and the solid ties of internationalist solidarity of the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of romania and china are developing daily. we are very satisfied when we note that the relations between our two parties and countries are constantly developing in the political, economic, scientific and technical and other fields. the visit to china last june of the romanian party and government delegation led by comrade nicolae ceausescu has written a page of key importance in the annals of romanian-chinese relations, he pointed out.

comrade emil bodnaras said: tremendous changes have taken place over the past, relatively short period. the anti-imperialist front has been greatly strengthened. the basis of this front is the tremendous, victorious strength of socialism. with daily growing determination, the people of various countries demand the overthrow of imperialism, elimination of colonial and neo-colonial bonds and establishment of a new type of relations between them on the basis of equality, independence and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit.

comrade bodnaras said: socialist romania warmly hails the tremendous achievements in socialist construction scored by the chinese people, who, under the leadership of the chinese communist party, faithfully follow the teachings of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

he expressed the conviction that the current visit of the romanian delegation and its talks with chinese party leaders would make new contributions to developing the relations of friendship, cooperation and unity of the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of romania and china.

also attending the banquet were leading members of the chinese people's liberation army, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including feng yung-shun, wu jui-lin, hsueh hsao-ching, wang chen-hsiang, pan yung-ti, li chiang,

chen mu-hua, chiao pei-hsin, wang yu-ching, huang tso-chen, ting hsi-lin, yang ten-chung, chin yu-feng, chu kai-yin, peng kuang-wei, wang ming-hsiu, wang chan-yuan, chu chuan-hsien, kao lu, chang wen-cheng, wang hsiao-yi and chang chuan-chung.

Delegation of Romanian Patriotic Detachments Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1972)

a delegation of the patriotic detachments of romania, led by major general paul marinescu, chief of staff of patriotic detachments of the central committee of the communist party of romania, flew in here this morning for an invited friendship visit to china.

members of the delegation are comrades constantin zamfir, constantin arseni and petru mihai.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; leading members of chinese organizations chin yu-feng, pan yung-ti, chu kai-yin and peng kuang-wei, and representatives of peking militia.

also present were iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and colonel virgiliu gheorghiu, military attache, of the romanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Teng Ying-chao, Ou Tang-liang and Ting Hsueh-sung Meet Syrian Women's Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1972)

teng ying-chao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress and vice-president of the national women's federation of the people's republic of china, and ou tang-liang and ting hsueh-sung, leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a cordial and friendly talk this afternoon with bouchra kanafani, head of the syrian women's delegation and president of the general women's federation of syria, and tous ajar, member of the delegation.

present on the occasion were youssef shakra, syrian ambassador to china; and abdallah cheikh atiyeh, minister of the syrian embassy in peking, and his wife.

also present were leading members and staff members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, chuang tao, chao lan-hsiang, mao pao-chung, fang chiung, hsu kuang, chiang chung-yu, pan li-hua and lu hui-hsiang.

Syrian Women's Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1972)

ou tang-liang and ting hsueh-sung, leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome bouchra kanafani, head of the syrian women's delegation and president of the general women's federation of syria, and lous ajar, member of the delegation.

attending the banquet were leading members of the association and other organizations concerned and women representatives of various circles of the chinese capital, including chang hsiang-shan, fang chiung, hsu kuang, chou jui-ching, liu che, lin chuan-chia and chen wen-chen.

present were abdallah cheikh atiyeh, minister of the syrian embassy in peking, and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

the syrian women's delegation arrived in peking on april 25. it was greeted at the airport by leading members of the host association and organizations concerned ou tang-liang, ting hsueh-sung, chao lan-hsiang and hsu kuang as well as women representatives of various circles of the chinese capital. present were atiyeh, minister of the syrian embassy in peking, and his wife. before the delegation arrived in peking, it visited kwangchow, hangchow and shanghai.

CHINA AND US

US Solidarity Delegation with Chinese People Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1972)

a 26-member u.s. solidarity delegation with the chinese people, which is led by clarence sidney mills, arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the host association, and leading members of organizations concerned, including li hsiao-pai, hsing chu-fang, hsing jen-hsien, li jui-sheng and lin hsien-nung.

when the american friends stepped off the plane, hundreds of peking workers, and worker-peasant-soldier students of central institute for nationalities in national costumes waved bouquets/and applauded as an expression of welcome.

US Scholar Benedict Stavis Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1972)

young scholar benedict stavis from columbia university of the united states wound up his visit to peking and left here by air today for a tour of loyang, chengchow and kwangchow before going home.

he arrived in peking on april 15.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation in Los Angeles

(NCNA-English Los Angeles, Apr. 25, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation began its friendly visit here yesterday morning and played a friendly match with the american team in the evening.

the friendly match, the 7th between the chinese and american players, was held in pauley pavilion on the campus of the university of california, los angeles. it was warmly applauded by some 13,000 spectators from the city and its surrounding areas.

the national flags of china and the united states were hung in the pavilion with a wide streamer reading "a warm welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation."

among the spectators were about 2,000 overseas chinese, who waved chinese flags and banners inscribed with "a warm welcome to our brothers and sisters" and "long live the friendship between the chinese and american peoples."

the spectators gave a standing ovation to the chinese and american players when they marched into the hall. the band struck up the national antnems of the two countries. this was followed by speeches made by edmund brown, former governor of california, rocco siciliano, chairman of the los angeles host committee, dr. alexander eckstein, chairman of the host committee for the u.s. visit of the chinese delegation, and a representative of american students.

the chinese and american players played ten matches of men's and women's singles and doubles, and an exhibition of men's doubles with a chinese and an american player on each side. the other exhibition match was chuang tse-tung vs. chang hsieh-lin.

as the matches and exhibitions were going on, the pavilion resounded with cheers and applause acclaiming the skill and sportsmanship of the chinese and american players.

after the match, the los angeles host committee gave a banquet in honour of the chinese table tennis delegation. guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly chat. toasts were proposed by graham steenhoven, president of the u.s. table tennis association, dr. eckstein and others. chuang tse-tung, in a speech, expressed thanks for the hospitality accorded by the hosts and for the friendliness of the american people.

yesterday afternoon, the chinese delegation visited the universal film studio. the chinese players also chatted with student representatives from the university of california in los angeles and other southland universities.

the chinese table tennis delegation arrived here from memphis yesterday morning by special plane. many overseas chinese waiting at the airport waved chinese flags to express warm welcome to the players from their motherland. many of them sang the chinese song: "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman."

speeches of welcome were made at the airport by edmund brown, former governor of california, joseph quinn, deputy mayor of los angeles, and rocco siciliano, chairman of the los angeles host committee. in reply, chuang tse-tung, head of the delegation, thanked the american people for their welcome.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 27, 1972)

the zambian government trade delegation led by minister of trade and industry a.j. soko left here for home today after a visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and chen shu-fu, vice-minister, of foreign trade; and leading members of other departments concerned.

minister a.j. soko and the zambian government trade delegation were honoured at a banquet given by vice-chairman chen yu yesterday evening. zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga attended the banquet. also present were minister pai hsiang-kuo, vice-minister chen shu-fu, vice-chairman of china's export commodities fair lien hou-ying and others.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chinese Ambassador to GDR Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Berlin, Apr. 27, 1972)

sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to the german democratic republic, left here for home by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by horst hain, director of the protocol department, helmut liebermann, acting director of the far eastern department of the g.d.r. foreign ministry and envoys of friendly countries.

before his departure, the ambassador met separately with manfred gerlach, vice-chairman of the g.d.r. state council, gerhard weiss, vice-chairman of the council of ministers, and gerhard nitzschke, vice-minister of foreign economy.

peter florin, g.d.r. acting foreign minister gave a send-off dinner for the ambassador.

the ambassador gave a farewell banquet at the chinese embassy yesterday evening which was attended by oskar fischer, g.d.r. vice-minister of foreign affairs and kurt fenzke, vice-minister of foreign economy, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Conscientiously Read and Study and Go Deep Into the Midst of Basic Levels To Do a Good Job

- Party committee of the artillery regiment of a certain unit of the PLA Wuhan Command doggedly adheres to the materialist theory of reflection, thus giving a boost to Army construction

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 26, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, April 25, 1972) The Party committee of the artillery regiment of a certain unit of the PLA Wuhan Command associates practice with the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. Idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is vigorously criticized. The materialist theory of reflection is doggedly upheld in practical work. Consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is further strengthened. An effective boost is given to army unit construction.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, the Party committee of this regiment has penetratingly criticized, through reading and study, the idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Dogged adherence to the materialist theory of reflection in practical work is treated as a problem of principle in thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Whether placed at a selected spot at the company level or involved in making plans and work arrangements, members of the Party committee perseveringly act in the light of practice.

Once, before staying at a selected spot with the No. 1 Battalion, a deputy secretary of the Party committee learned from a briefing that the No. 1 Battalion had not done well enough in the handling of educational

work. He took what he had learned from the briefing as a reference in guiding the work of the No. 1 Battalion and not as a sole basis. After arriving at the battalion, he held heart-to-heart talks with cadres one by one and sat at forums with company cadres. He also went among the fighters to do exhaustive investigative work. He found that though it did not do very well in the management of educational work, the No. 1 Battalion was not so badly affected by this problem as it was by the more important one of arrogance and self-complacency that existed among its cadres.

After he went a step further in finding out the different causes of arrogance and self-complacency among basic-level cadres, he matched different situations with different methods in giving them ideological and political line education. Those old cadres with company work experience were led to study new problems and receive new things to achieve something new for the revolution. Those new cadres with relatively quick progress were taught to study well, cement their ties with the masses, respect the old cadres and join the latter in the proper performance of work. Those cadres of advanced companies were encouraged to apply the "one dividing into two" approach to themselves and learn humbly from the strong points of other companies.

Because the ideological problems among cadres were solved with targets in mind, the whole battalion was able to undergo a profound change in its work. Cadres and fighters became more united. Companies learned from one another, drew on one another's strength to make up for what was lacking in themself, and cultivated proper style the hard and strict way. An effective boost was given to the building of the army units toward revolutionization.

For a time, though placed at selected points at the lower levels and brought into frequent contact with practice and conditions, some comrades of the Party committee of this regiment could not get at the essence of things in the light of a large host of data. Work showed poor results. Later, through the conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, they made an analysis and study of the data obtained in investigations. Thus, the essence of things was grasped. Work was conducted with a proper guide.

For several years, infantrymen's training in the use of their weapons showed no progress in the 8th company of the artillery regiment. After a member of the standing committee of the Party committee stayed at a selected spot with the company, it was found that many-faceted factors lay behind the company's poor results in training with infantry weapons. On the basis of a large mass of conditions taken in hand, the standing committee member repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "When we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance as merely an usher at the threshold, and once we cross the threshold, we must grasp the essence of the thing; this is the only reliable and scientific method of analysis." He subjected to a study and analysis the data obtained. Brought to light were the main ideological problems interfering with training in the use of infantry weapons.

With the problems in mind, the standing committee member organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's military ideas, through recalling traditions and recounting stories of fighting. Everyone learned to raise consciousness in training the hard and strict way in shooting with infantry weapons. Meanwhile, he personally went deep into the midst of the training ground to join cadres of the company in training a technical backbone force. Target practice involving infantry weapons got off to a good start in the 8th company. Splendid achievements were scored in target shooting.

From this incident, the standing committee member came to understand that an emphasis on investigation at the lower levels must be followed with a willingness to rack the brains and a skillfulness in applying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to concrete analysis. The aim is to get at the essence of things from a large mass of data. Only in this way can anticipated results be achieved.

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ERRANT CADRES

Party Committee of Nanching Hsien, Fukien Province, Treats Erring Cadres in Line with Chairman Mao's Teaching

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 26, 1972)

(NCNA Foochow, April 25, 1972) In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Our Party's consistent principle in dealing with comrades who have committed mistakes is to lay the main stress on education, namely, learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient," the CCP committee of Nanching hsien, Fukien Province, takes the carrying out of the Party's policy toward cadres as a major part of the implementation of the line of unity for victory set forth at the Party's 9th Congress and in developing the excellent situation of the hsien as a whole. It patiently educates and warmly helps the cadres who have committed mistakes, boldly uses them and fully exploits their positive factors, giving an impetus to the development of revolution and production in the hsien as a whole.

In the process of carrying out the Party's policy toward cadres, the Nanching hsien Party committee conscientiously organizes the cadres and the masses to study Chairman Mao's proletarian line and policy toward cadres and leads them in applying the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint in taking a historical, all-sided and developing picture of the cadres who have committed mistakes.

When discussing whether a certain cadre could resume duty of secretary of a commune Party committee, some Party members and cadres at first held that this cadre carried out the bourgeois reactionary line during the initial period of the great cultural revolution so that he would not be qualified for this post. The hsien committee led all in applying the "one dividing into two" viewpoint in analyzing the history and the work of this cadre as a whole, making them understand that this cadre came of a poor peasant family and had good class character, that he worked conscientiously for the Party before the great cultural revolution and had made positive contributions toward the revolutionary cause, that he committed mistakes during the great cultural revolution, but he on the one hand accepted criticism and education modestly from the masses and actively fought self-interest and criticized revisionism and on the other hand perseveringly grasped revolution and promoted production, making new achievements in his work. Such a cadre should be placed at a leading post and brought into full play. All unified their thinking. They not only agreed to post him as secretary of the commune Party committee, but also elected him a member of the hsien committee, thereby fully exploiting his enthusiasm and enabling him to make new contributions during the three major revolutionary struggles.

With regard to some cadres who have committed mistakes and even serious ones but do not recognize their mistakes for the time being, the Nanching hsien Party committee does not leave them alone but actively creates

conditions for them to go through the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles and patiently helps them distinguish between right and wrong, orient their thinking correctly and see their mistakes.

A deputy secretary of the former hsien committee once acted against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line during the cultural revolution and did not treat the masses correctly. After that, he refused to admit the mistake. To help him, the hsien committee let him lead a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team in launching a "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign in a few backward brigades. During the practice of class struggle, he deeply realized that only by trusting and uniting with over 95 percent of the cadres and the masses could he effectively hit at the handful of class enemies. Accordingly, he upheld the principle of proletarian Party character, seriously implemented the line of unity for victory set forth at the 9th Party Congress and the Party's various guidelines and policies and carried out ideological and political work meticulously, thereby uniting the broad masses for a fight against the enemies and changing the backwardness of these brigades relatively quickly. During the practice of this struggle, he not only saw his past mistake penetratingly, but also corrected his mistake and regained the trust and praise of the masses. Not long ago, he was transferred to another hsien to participate in the leadership work of its Party committee.

The Nanching hsien Party committee holds that liberation and reemployment of cadres does not mean that the Party's policy toward cadres is being fully implemented. It constantly examines and analyzes the new condition and new problems arising ideologically and organizationally among the cadres of the whole hsien who have been united with and posted. In view of the fact that some cadres fear making mistakes again and do not work boldly and actively, it perseveringly and continuously educates these cadres in ideology and political line in the process of using them. It adopts the effective measures of holding cadres' study classes by stages and by groups and holding individual chats, organizes them to read and study seriously, sums up experience and draws lessons from the past, and continuously helps them raise their consciousness of the line struggle and their level of Marxism-Leninism, thereby further implementing the Party's guideline of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient."

One of the cadres lacked confidence in changing the backwardness of this commune when he was posted again as secretary of the Party committee of the commune. The principal leading member of the hsien committee on the one hand helped him sum up his past lesson of not reading and studying seriously and on the other hand led him in recalling his miserable family history in the old society and encouraged him to translate his deep proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao into motive power for continuing the revolution. With the help of the hsien Party committee, this cadre diligently studied the books of Marx and Lenin and of Chairman Mao, dispelled his fear of hardships and aroused his revolutionary vigor. In half a year's time, he went through all the 206 production teams of the commune and led the broad

masses of basic-level cadres and commune members in working vigorously and fighting against natural disasters, thereby quickly changing the backwardness of this commune. He was praised by the masses.

In handling the cadres who committed mistakes again in their work, the hsien Party committee does not adopt the method of dismissing them immediately but firmly follows the guideline of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient," patiently criticizes and educates them and helps them correct their mistakes in the process of work.

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CADRE POLICY

Chinghai Hsien Committee Seriously Carries Out Party's Policy Toward Cadres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 26, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang dated April 25, 1972) Under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party Congress, the Party committee of Chinghai hsien, Hopei Province, seriously carries out the Party's policy toward cadres, continuously helps the old cadres raise their consciousness of the line struggle and their level of Marxism-Leninism and brings them into full play as the backbone in the three major revolutionary movements, thus developing the excellent revolutionary situation throughout the hsien.

After its establishment, Chinghai hsien committee seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching that "We must believe that over 90 percent of the cadres are good or relatively good. Most of those who have made mistakes can be remolded," and made an all-sided analysis of the condition of old cadres of the hsien who had been serving for some time. It came to realize that the overwhelming majority of the old cadres were good or relatively good, that some of them had committed mistakes but they recognized their mistakes and were determined to correct them, and that such cadres must be united with and trusted and brought into full play.

After unifying its thinking, the hsien Party committee included the implementation of the Party's policy toward cadres on its agenda of important business. Its principal leading members personally grasped the implementation of the cadre policy. They went deep among the masses, handed the Party's policy wholly to the masses and mobilized them to do this work in a down-to-earth manner.

Since last year, this hsien has called several study classes and informal meetings participated in by leading cadres of the hsien and commune levels and representatives of the masses, and armed the masses with the Party's policy toward cadres. Tzuya commune formerly carried out the cadre policy quite slowly. The hsien Party committee sent one of its standing committee members to stay and work in this commune and help it hold relevant study classes and seriously study the history of inner-Party struggle between the two lines and Chairman Mao's teachings concerning the cadre policy. He also led the masses in applying the dialectical-materialist and historical-materialist viewpoints in making an all-sided analysis of the old cadres. As a result, the Party's policy toward cadres was carried out quickly in this commune.

At present, 91 percent of the former leading cadres at and above the level of the secretary or deputy secretary of the commune in this hsien have been placed in the leading posts at all levels or assigned to suitable work.

With the Party's policy toward cadres carried out, the old cadres of Chinghai hsien deeply feel the boundless concern shown for them by the Party organization. They take on a completely new mental outlook. They actively participate in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. They constantly read the books of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao in the light of the realities of their thinking, consciously remold their world outlook, continuously raise their abilities to distinguish between true and false Marxism and strengthen their consciousness in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the three major revolutionary struggles, they pay attention to maintaining close ties with the masses, strengthening investigation and study, seriously improving their styles of work and grasping the initiative in leading revolution and production.

Kuan Jui-chao, former secretary of the Party committee of Chenkung commune, Chianghai hsien, is an old cadre who has been serving as a cadre since the period of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. He is experienced in work. To bring this old cadre into full play, the hsien committee has appointed him to the post of secretary of the Party committee of Ch'enkuant'un commune, which has relatively poor conditions.

Having arrived there, he tightly grasps the Party's leadership, perseveringly upholds the Party's democratic centralism, and brings the "squad members" of the Party committee into full play. He and other members of the Party committee go deep together into the realities and to investigate the condition. They seriously sum up experience of realigning the fields and eliminating alkali in the soil. They have drawn up plans for transforming the alkaline land. He also gets together with the cadres and the commune members to carry out capital construction of farmland and water conservation on a big scale. After a year's hard struggle, the former alkaline land has been changed into strip fields, creating conditions for a bumper harvest in agriculture this year.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "All old cadres should welcome the new ones with the utmost enthusiasm and show them the warmest solicitude" and "Cadres, new and old, should respect each other, learn from each other and overcome their own shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points, so as to unite as one in the common cause," the old cadres who take leading posts in the leading squads at all levels not only pay attention to learning modestly from the new cadres but also show concern for the growth of the new cadres and often teach and help the new cadres by telling them their past experience and lessons. The new and old cadres of this commune learn from each other, unite closely together, lead the masses in carrying out penetratingly the movement "To learn from Tachai in agriculture." This brings new development in revolution and production.

* * *

MASS LINE

Resolutely Uphold the Marxist Theory of Knowledge

- Some experience in the implementation of the Party's mass line

by

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(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 18, 1972)

I have been working in P'ingkuo hsien for 22 years during which it has changed completely. The change was the result of the perseverance in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles by the 290,000 people of various nationalities under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This hsien was mountainous, unproductive and poor in the past; but after the mountains were opened up and floods controlled, the situation of drought in nine years out of every ten no longer exists and the output of food grains has more than doubled. Formerly this hsien had only one agricultural implements repair shop which employed only four workers, but now the "five small industries" are developed and the situation of "having not one single inch of iron" has been changed completely.

In the course of struggling together with the masses of people, I was greatly educated and gradually got to know that persistence in the mass line was a basic question in the persistence in the dialectic materialist theory of knowledge.

Good Ideas Come from the Masses

Chairman Mao said: "In the final analysis, leadership involves two main responsibilities: to work out ideas and to use cadres well." There is much work in the hsien: from revolution to production, from production to daily life, etc. A leader has to work out ideas. But when his ideas are good, work will proceed smoothly; when his ideas are wrong, they will bring about losses to the Party and people. Then where do good ideas come from? With regard to this question, I have learned a profound lesson.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution I was the chief of P'ingkuo hsien. At that time I also wanted to do my work well, but I did not know very well how I could do my work well and how I could get ideas that were to the point.

Let us take the work of construction of water conservation projects as an example: P'ingkuo hsien was located in an area full of rocky hills and the drought situation was grave. To reap more food grains we had to

solve the problem of water first. This was the masses' desire as well as mine. Well, was this sufficient to enable us to do the work well? Not necessarily, it still had to depend on how we did our work.

In 1965 I worked out the idea of constructing a reservoir in Lungpa Production team, Chungch'iao production brigade, Hsinan commune, so that the production brigade could turn part of its dry land into paddy fields. So I went to survey the terrain together with the responsible comrades of the Hydro-electric Power Bureau and selected a gorge, thinking that its capacity of water storage was large. In fact we started work without consulting the local masses in detail.

After six months' work the reservoir was completed. Soon after that, heavy rain fell, which turned out a lot of water, and I was very happy. But to my surprise, the reservoir remained empty. I later found that all the water leaked away because there were too many holes in the rocky hills; thus the reservoir could not hold any water even after several modifications. Later we again failed twice when we tried to build reservoirs in production brigades with a similar terrain. Repeated defeats made me lose my confidence. I said at that time: "I was convinced there are after all no ways to build reservoirs in areas of rocky hills."

Is it really true that there are no ways to build reservoirs in areas of rocky hills? The masses gave me a profound education during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In 1970 when I was in K'angma production brigade, Hsinch'eng commune, I noticed that all of the eight reservoirs they built up on the rocky hills were filled with water. This locality had the highest elevation in the hsien and had always been hit by drought and produced little food grains. But after the reservoirs were completed, the area of guaranteed irrigation was increased from a little over 100 mow to over 1,000 mow and the output of food grains was increased from 200 to 300 chin per mow to over 800 chin. Now no one dares any longer to call this locality a poor mountain valley which "cannot feed even the worms and sparrows."

After K'angma's experience was popularized, many areas of rocky hills followed suit. The masses were very clever; they built not only small reservoirs but also relatively large ones. In places where the terrain was complex and the hills had many holes and caverns and were unsuitable for the construction of reservoirs, the masses harnessed water by adopting the comprehensive method of collecting, holding, pumping and draining. In this way they brought about rapid development in water conservation construction.

Now, both K'angma and Chungch'iao were areas of rocky hills, why was it that one succeeded in building reservoirs while the other failed? We discovered that the Party branch of K'angma production brigade resolutely relied upon the masses who were the people that understood the terrain of their home land best. The locations they selected as reservoir sites formed

a system that was without faults and had few karst holes. Furthermore, the area of rain water catchment was large and there was spring water nearby.

When we engaged in our water conservation construction in Chungch'iao production brigade, etc., we did not persist in the mass line like K'angma production brigade. Instead, only one man or several men were working out dogmatic ideas. As a result, we built our reservoirs in places with many faults and karst holes where water infiltration was great. Naturally we failed.

Those failures were precisely a manifestation of my inability to do anything single-handedly in changing nature. My "resignation" at that time was actually capituation to difficulty. The changing and conquest of nature by the wisdom of the masses awakened me: Difficulties must be overcome among the masses and ways must be found among the masses.

Thus I went back to Chungch'iao production brigade again. The poor and lower-middle peasants said to me earnestly: "Old Wei, we know you wanted to do something for us; but you had one shortcoming--and it won't do if you don't consult with us!" This time I studied with the masses and surveyed with them. The masses did have many good ideas and we discovered subterranean water below the original reservoir. The masses of commune members blasted rocks and drilled holes, and built two water pumping stations there. They used these pumps to pump subterranean water into the ditches up the hill. In this way the problem of irrigation of parts of the fields was solved quickly.

The positive and negative experiences demonstrated to us one truth: Where do good ideas come from? They come from the masses!

"The masses are the real heroes." This is a truth often talked about in the past. It is easy to give it lip service but difficult to really understand it ideologically. Very often we understand it only after several failures. This time I also said, "I was convinced," but I was convinced that the masses were heroes. We can trust ourselves and believe that we wanted to make revolution; but our strength is very small. The strength lies among the masses, therefore we must trust the masses.

Lenin said: "Among the masses of people, we are but one grain of sand in the sea" and "Only those who trust the people and throw themselves into the vigorous creative fountain of the people can win victories and keep political power." To trust the masses and to rely upon the masses is the mass line of the Party. First of all, we must trust the masses. The only way which enables us to rely upon the ideas of the masses is to trust that the masses are wise and powerful. Without trusting the masses there can be no relying on them.

Do the masses of people make history or do geniuses make history? This is a focal point of the struggle between materialism and idealism. Implementation of the mass line of the Party can enable us to draw a clear

line of distinction in this matter: Theories that heroes make history and geniuses make history are all preposterous. Marx taught us: "Historical activities are the undertaking of the masses." Chairman Mao also taught us: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force that makes world history" and this alone is the truth.

Practice of the Masses Is the Criterion for Judging Truth

Planning for the growing of crops is a regular problem in rural work. In the past I always thought that to produce more food grains we had to turn all dry land into paddy fields and grow rice.

P'ingkuo was located in a mountainous area; there were many rocks but little water or flat land. The area of P'aolieh production brigade and Hsinhsü production brigade of Yunghung commune was the only place with 9,000-odd mow of flat land. This was considered the flattest place in P'ingkuo. In this area the problem of water has been solved basically and more than 5,000 mow of double-crop rice has been planted; in the meantime, more than 4,000 mow of double-crop corn has always been planted here. I thought what a waste it was not to plant rice in all of this area since the land was so flat and water so abundant. Consequently, every year during the years of the cultural revolution we requested those two production brigades to turn their fields into paddy fields and grow rice in them. During one of those years they converted 500 mow of their fields to paddies but the average output of rice per harvest was only 200 chin per mow but the average output of corn per mow was 400 chin. As a result, some of the production teams changed their paddy fields back to corn fields.

Now why was it that those two production brigades were always unwilling to convert their dry land into paddy fields and change corn growing into rice growing? I thought about it again, but still felt that I was right: As far as output is concerned, rice should naturally be higher than corn. As far as natural conditions are concerned, this area was the flattest and most abundant in water in P'ingkuo. As far as work is concerned, to increase food grain production if we do not grasp the growing of rice on flat land what else are we to grasp it? Thus I often criticized those two production brigades. But still, the masses insisted on having it their way. Secretary of the Party branch of Hsinhsü was one of those who led the masses to grow corn against criticism by this "superior," i.e., myself. At this time although I did sense that there might have been other problems in connection with this issue, I was worried about my authority in the future. In this way, my self-interest and impure thoughts emerged.

Then came the great proletarian cultural revolution during which facts repeatedly educated me and cleansed the idealism from my head. Thus I began to think I ought to try it with the masses to see if this plan worked.

So in 1968 we went there to grow rice and conduct experiments. It was then that I discovered that although this 4,000-odd mow of land was just as flat and abundant with water as the other 5,000-odd mow of land,

the quality of the soil was greatly different: The 4,000-odd mow was grey sandy soil acid and lacking in phosphorous. Although soil conversion measures were adopted (addition of phosphate fertilizer, lime and yellow clay), leaching was fast because the substance one ch'ih beneath the surface was all white sand. To grow rice, water had to be applied daily and evenly or water in the field could not be held. Now, when water was held fertilizer was washed away. Moreover, since the subterranean water table was high, ground and water temperatures low, it was difficult for planted sprouts to tiller and ear; some of them died slowly soon after turning green. Therefore a great deal of work had to be done to convert land of such quality to paddy fields suitable for rice growing.

However, to grow corn, we did not need to do anything to the soil to make the output double that of rice, because dry land crops did not need even irrigation and, as a result, fertilizer would not be washed away easily. On the other hand, high subterranean water table made dry land wet and helped to bring about bumper harvests. The poor and lower-middle peasants said to me earnestly: "Old Wei,we peasants are most realistic. Please calculate realistically whether this land will yield more corn or more rice? And which would you grow if you were in our place?"

Naturally I did not need to calculate nor did I need to ask again; the broad masses of people had already answered me clearly with their many years of practice. Beginning from 1970, we supported the way of the masses of these two production brigades and corn was grown in places where it should be grown. During the past two years, we also developed experiments there to bring about higher yields. As a result, food grain production increased rapidly.

This incident taught me that in questions concerning growing of crops, experiments must be bold, but popularization must be prudent and done according to local conditions without generalizing. The masses do not generalize. They work in the fields everyday and have the greatest practical experience. They know best as to what should be planted where.

Positive and negative experiences taught me that the question of planning for the growing of crops is, in the final analysis, a question of following the mass line. It is easy to talk about following the mass line and accepting the view of the masses; but in reality this is not easy to do without penetrating into practice and understanding the objective laws. The only way to find out whether our thinking is right and more consistent with objective laws or the view of the masses is to make repeated observations in the course of practice. The repeated practice mentioned here does not mean practice by one man or a few people, but practice by the broad masses of people.

Lenin said: "The masses learn from practice. They march in probing steps under everybody's eyes to search for the way, formulate their tasks and examine their own theories and theories of their thinkers." Chairman Mao said: "The only criterion for judging truth is the revolutionary practice of the millions of people." The broad masses of people

who constantly fight on the first line of the three great revolutions are most qualified to judge whether a plan is workable.

Mistakes and rebuff taught me that the mass line of the Party vividly embodies the Marxist theory of knowledge. Chairman Mao said: "In all the practical work of our Party, all correct leadership is necessarily 'from the masses, to the masses.' This means: take the ideas of the masses (scattered and unsystematic ideas) and concentrate them (through study turn them into concentrated and systematic ideas), then go to the masses and propagate and explain these ideas until the masses embrace them as their own, hold fast to them and translate them into action, and test the correctness of these ideas in such action. Then once again concentrate ideas from the masses and once again go to the masses so that the ideas are persevered in and carried through. And so on over and over again in an endless spiral, with the ideas becoming more correct, more vital and richer each time. Such is the Marxist theory of knowledge." In the dialectic materialist process of knowledge of "practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge" it would not do without the masses. The only way to understand the world correctly and remold it and discharge our duty of serving the people is to handle all affairs realistically according to the mass line of the Party.

We Must Have a Fearless Revolutionary Spirit

In the course of remolding the objective world, we must strive to remold our subjective world. Without remolding the subjective world and eliminating things idealist and metaphysical, it will be impossible to reflect the objective world correctly and remold it.

If we talk about implementing the mass line and serving the people but when it comes to working we become afraid of this or afraid of that, dare not persist in things good for the people's interest or correct mistakes, then it is because of idealism. This is because everything that is consistent with the people's interest must be consistent with objective laws and everything that is inconsistent with the people must be inconsistent with objective laws. If you dare not handle affairs according to objective laws, you must be idealistic. I had painful experiences in this connection:

Let me still use the question of crop growing as an example: Why did I make mistakes repeatedly in this question? Here there is a question of how to judge truth in repeated practice and a question of whether we dare to persist in truth.

In those failures to convert the fields, I more or less sensed that there were problems. But I was afraid to lose face if I said something and failed to do what I said but followed the masses instead. So I went ahead with the wrong way knowingly. In reality this amounted to fearing my own loss of face but not fearing the loss of the interest of the masses. This was a grave case of selfishness. The result was: The more I was afraid

of losing face, the more I lost it. The more I wanted to speak with authority, the less authority I had.

Confronted with such facts, one should honestly admit one's mistake to the masses. A leader may say something wrong to the masses, but he must not say anything that is not true or try to pretend he knows when he does not. To use a Chuang nationality saying: "One must not pretend to be a lion by bending one's back." We must not be afraid to lose face; instead, we should correct our mistakes as soon as we discover them.

Sometimes the situation is like this: The plan is submitted to the superior which also assigns us the task. If we fail to accomplish the task, we shall be criticized. When we are afraid of criticism, we would proceed with the original plan regardless of whether it is consistent with objective laws or not because we do not have the courage to revise the plan according to actual conditions.

Actually the intention of the superior, wishes of the masses and our own responsibility should all be the same: The common aim is to harvest more food grains, develop collective economy and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. But how can this aim be achieved? The most fundamental rule is to take the fundamental interest of the masses into consideration. In the past I often considered whether I would be criticized by my superior, therefore I had myself in my thoughts instead of having the masses. When one has the masses in one's thought one will naturally proceed in a way consistent with the fundamental interest of the masses! Your superior will not ask you to do the impossible, so what are you afraid of?

In addition to being afraid of criticism from the masses and the superior leaders, sometimes we were afraid of trends in society.

In 1968 a Hsingning production brigade in Hsinch'eng commune combined five production teams into one under the influence of the tide of the extreme "Left" instigated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. I did not go to the production team during the merger but I did approve it. I thought the tribal chief resided there before the liberation and the condition of class struggle was complex, therefore a merger would facilitate control.

More than a year after the merger, one worker in Nanning wrote me a letter saying that when he returned to that production team to visit his relatives he noticed that many cows died, socialist enthusiasm of the commune members was low and output of food grains dropped. He also thought that the formation of such a large team was inconsistent with the local level of economic development at the time. He said the broad masses of commune members were not in favor of the merger, therefore the teams should be separated again.

At that time we were also aware of the existence of some problems, but we dared not tackle them because we were afraid of being considered as "having rightist conservative ideas" and "pouring cold water over the heads of the masses." Later, we went there to conduct an investigation. The

masses said: A production team with more than 900 people is too big and it is difficult to supervise production and manage the labor force--cadres of the team cannot even keep track of the people and find out who has gone to work and who has not. Moreover, it is difficult even to convene a meeting.

We discovered that there were contradictions among the poor and rich teams and they often quarreled. This affected the masses' enthusiasm for production. They felt that it could do them good to have the teams separated again and the cadres also felt that too big a team was difficult to control. But the latter dare not have them separated; they said: Private plots have been combined, now how do you divide them? Tractors have been bought, how do you divide them? There are not sufficient cadres, how do you divide them? On top of all these, we wanted to merge at that time, but ask for re-separation now; so we will have to lose face ..... Anyhow, there were many excuses.

After repeated investigations we discovered that the view which advocated separation of this team was correct and favorable to the development of production, to management and control, to unity and to supervision by the masses.

Finally we decided to support separation and mobilize the masses to discuss and solve the concrete problems together with the cadres. We divided the private plots in a reasonable way, let the teams use the tractors jointly, and gave the masses a free hand to do the work so as to solve the problem of shortage of cadres. In this way the masses could learn their skill in the course of work and gradually increase the large number of cadres. As for the question of face, as I mentioned earlier, the masses will always welcome correction of mistakes for the interest of the people. In this way, after reporting it to our superior and obtaining approval, this team was separated last summer. From then on the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses was mobilized. Output of food grain during the second half of the year was immediately increased and spring farming this year was also well done.

A principal tendency during one period of time may cover up another tendency. At a time of opposition to rightist tendencies, "Leftist" tendencies may emerge; and at a time of opposition to "Leftist" tendencies, rightist tendencies may emerge. Now that the tendency of merger has been stopped, another tendency of separating teams which should not be separated emerged. When we opposed their separation, some of the people said we paid no heed to the masses. But we disregarded such criticism. After repeated investigations and analyses we conducted persuasion, performed work and resolutely stopped all separations which were inconsistent with the interest of the broad masses and inconsistent with the Party's policy.

I learned a lesson in the course of handling these problems: No matter what we are managing, there is only one principle, namely, as long as we confirm that a thing is consistent with the Party's line and policies as well as consistent with the fundamental interest of the masses, we must persist in it without fear. Politics of the Party represent the fundamental interest of the masses.

Chairman Mao taught us, when we carry out the mass line, it has to be from the masses and to the masses. We must learn from the masses first before we can teach them. That is to say we must use the correct ideas and revolutionary theories obtained through repeated tempering in the practice of the masses to guide them in their advance forward. The masses need active leadership. "We shall do it the way the masses want it" and "all views produced among the masses are naturally reasonable" are all revisionist preposterous theories aimed at doing away with the Party's leadership.

Using Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to lead the masses in their advance forward is the responsibility of us Communists. We must have the courage to oppose explicitly and relentlessly "Leftist" and rightist trends in society. This is a Marxist-Leninist principle in which we must persist resolutely and fearlessly. We can remain fearless as long as "the Chinese Communists who proceed from the greatest interest of the broadest masses of Chinese people believe that their cause is totally righteous." We can remain fearless as long as we "proceed from the interest of the people at all times instead of proceeding from the interest of the individual or that of the small group."

Utter materialists are fearless. It takes an utter materialist to carry out the mass line totally. I must strive to acquire more materialism and eliminate more idealism from myself and more voluntarily carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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EXPORT FAIR

Visit to China's 1972 Spring Export Commodities Fair

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 29, 1972)

visitors to the current china export commodities fair see a greater variety of exhibits than the last held in autumn 1971. the rich array of traditional export commodities and a number of up-to-date products, they say, testify to the new advances in china's socialist economic construction under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. opened in this south china industrial city on april 15, the 31st session of the fair is attracting many friends from the five continents as well as overseas chinese and compatriots from hongkong and macao.

one

inside the hall "in agriculture, learn from tachai", glittering characters "take agriculture as the foundation" greet the eye. there are samples of rice, wheat, peanuts, kaoliang, maize, soya beans, other cereal and oil-bearing crops, oils and fats as well as models and pictures that illustrate the five advanced units, including hsikou production brigade in shansi province, shihfang county in szechwan province, chienan county in hopei province and the formerly flood-stricken region along the section of the yellow river in honan province. this epitomizes the fruitful results of the nation-wide campaign to learn from tachai.

peasants from hsikou brigade who act as guides tell visitors how the brigade, led by nationally famous model peasant li shun-ta, has built prosperity on a formerly rock-strewn ridge in the taihang mountains of north china. the brigade consists of 375 households and averages one-fifteenth of a hectare of farmland per capita. grain yield remained low because of serious soil erosion.

soon after an agricultural producers' co-operative was set up in the village in 1951, li shun-ta and other poor and lower-middle peasants mapped out a plan to increase grain production and diversify the economy. they started by planting trees on the barren slopes and creating more farmland. grain output rose steadily and reached nearly eight tons per hectare last year, 4.4 times the 1951 figure.

the mountain slopes are now covered with a mantle of green, including 800 hectares of pines and cypresses. apple, walnut, cayenne-pepper and other trees dot the mountain ridge, line the roads and surround the village. the brigade members raise many cattle and sheep, breed fish in the two reservoirs, and have nine times as many pigs as in 1951. they also make bricks, weave straw and do a dozen other side-line occupations.

the brigade's income has risen year after year. it now has 300 tons of grain reserves, and its public accumulation funds amount to 600,000 yuan. the brigade has bought a tractor, a lorry and other big farm machines. the collective economy has been consolidated and expanded.

the peasants had to depend on the state before 1954 for part of the grain they consumed every year. in 1971 they sold the state 150 tons of surplus grain and large quantities of other farm and side-line produce, including 75 tons of apples. the brigade members receive more than 250 kilogrammes of grain for consumption per capita a year. personal bank savings are over 50,000 yuan. many new houses have been built. besides, the brigade has a primary and a middle school, a clinic and a supply and marketing co-op.

progress in hsikou mirrors the growing prosperity of china's countryside. china has had good harvests for ten years running, with total grain output reaching 246 million tons in 1971. increased farm production is providing the basis for china's industry to grow and more goods for friendly exchange with other countries.

two

the hall "in industry, learn from taching" tells of the achievements of the capital iron and steel company in peking, the laiyang engines plant in shantung province, the shanghai no. 3 bicycle factory and three other industrial enterprises and displays their products.

the capital iron and steel company, an iron smelting plant before liberation, expanded production rapidly under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. later, output was held back because the company neglected mine construction and got most of its iron ore from other parts of the country. this stemmed from the reactionary policy pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the metallurgical industry.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the workers criticized liu shao-chi's fallacy, and went all out to expand mines in line with chairman mao's teaching. the company is now basically self-sufficient in iron ore. output of pig iron last year was 4.5 times the total for the 30 years before liberation. its gross industrial output value was 59 times that of 1949, and the variety of products rose to over 1,200 as against only four. this provides proof that chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry" reflects the objective law of the growth of the iron and steel industry. a developed mining industry is the reliable basis for a steady but rapid growth of iron and steel production.

many visitors are drawn to the exhibits in the hardware hall. eighty per cent of the 300 and more varieties of steel, rolled steel, alloy steel, non-ferrous metals and rare metals are on display at the fair for the first time. among them are 500 m.m. seamless steel tubing and thin tubes made of ultra-low carbon stainless steel. china had a very weak iron and steel industry before liberation, and produced no special steel. the peak annual steel output at that time was merely 900,000 tons. now china has big modern iron and steel complexes as well as medium-sized and small such enterprises that dot the chinese landscape. thanks to the mass efforts to develop mining during the cultural revolution, china achieved a record output of 21 million tons of steel last year. china's steel makers are working hard to increase

both quantity and varieties of rolled steel to meet the growing needs of socialist construction.

china's machine-building industry has also made new advances. the machinery hall shows, among other latest products, a t-42200 double-column jig borer designed and made by the kunming machine tool plant in yunnan province and a zy79-63 automatic hydraulic press for processing powder metallurgical products contributed by the tientsin forging machinery plant. a variety of motor vehicles, tractors, rice transplanters and well-digging machinery on display illustrate the new level.

three

the fair shows, by citing the achievements of advanced units, how the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants are striving to increase production and practise economy so as to build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

this mass campaign has two main features, technical innovations and multiple use of industrial waste.

the nanking puchen railway cars plant illustrates technical innovations by workers. the 60-year-old plant had outdated equipment and backward technique. the workers said that in view of this it was all the more necessary to make technical innovations to bring the plant up to date. groups made up of workers, cadres and technicians studied the factory buildings, equipment and labour force and aroused the workers to make technical innovations to strengthen the weak links. the plant now produces a dozen times more vehicles than before liberation.

the plant's foundry workshop used to depend on manual labour. thanks to more than 100 technical innovations, the workshop mechanized 85 per cent of its work, including mould making and a sand conveyor system. output quadrupled.

painting of passenger cars used to be done by hand. introduction of a wide-surface electro-static spraying process enabled the plant to improve the quality of painting, increase efficiency three times and save paint by one-third. working conditions were improved.

many other factories and mines have made similar improvements via technical innovations.

an example of multiple utilization of industrial waste is the kirin chemical industrial company. influenced by liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, the company used to lay one-sided stress on "specialization in production". as a result, many potential chemical industrial raw materials went down the drain along with waste liquid, residue and gas.

the company aroused the workers to make multiple use of industrial waste while improving technological processes and equipment. in the past few years, the company recovered 43,000 tons of chemicals including benzene, mercury and ethyl alcohol from 72,000 tons of residue and 160 million cubic metres of waste gas.

the big efforts to eliminate pollution as well as to turn waste into something useful indicate the superiority of china's socialist system.

the campaign to increase production and practise economy is a necessary corollary of the socialist system in china. in capitalist society with private ownership of the means of production, the workers are employees and the wealth they create is the possession of the capitalists. in the present stage of socialist society in china today, with ownership of the means of production by the whole people and collective ownership of the means of production, the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and other working people are masters of the country, so they work diligently to increase the nation's wealth.

four

exhibits from advanced units in the border regions demonstrate the unity among china's various nationalities and the tremendous progress they have achieved under the leadership of the chinese communist party. they show how chairman mao's calls: "in industry, learn from taching" and "in agriculture, learn from tachai" have taken deep root in the border areas.

a guide of chuang nationality at the exhibition reports on the changes in hanshan production brigade of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. in a mountain area 1,200 metres above sea-level on the yunnan-kweichow plateau, this was a place of extreme poverty and backwardness in pre-liberation days. under the dark rule of the kuomintang reactionaries, the working people suffered greatly, especially the minority peoples, victims of the reactionary policy of discrimination pursued by the kuomintang reactionary rulers. after liberation, the working people became masters of the country. united closely under the leadership of the communist party, the working people of all nationalities are building socialism. once at harvest time, when a production team in hanshan brigade was short of manpower, another team named tashuchiao immediately sent people to help. when a river flood prevented liulou team from sending its draught animals across the river to till its land, tashuchiao lent some oxen. the poor and lower-middle peasants of tashuchiao said: "one single team can do little, no matter how much it produces. if all the teams produce more, we will have great strength."

in the past several years, hanshan has afforested 180 hectares of barren hills and built 35 kilometres of irrigation canals round them, and other projects. it used to rely on the state for part of its food grain. beginning in 1967, it had enough and to spare. last year's total output of grain was four and a half times that of 1952 when the cooperative movement started. it delivered to and sold the state 250 tons of grain last year. and now it has four hand tractors, a diesel engine, a pump, six rice huskers, three electric threshers and two fodder crushers.

hanshan brigade shows that in china all nationalities are equal and the working people of all nationalities are of one big family. they have different customs but the same goal -- unite to help with the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist construction along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

WORKERS' SANATORIUM

Workers' Sanatorium in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Kunming, Apr. 29, 1972)

_____ this resort city in southwest china has a workers' sanatorium for steelmakers, coal miners and chemical workers suffering from chronic diseases. it nestles among hills and faces picturesque tienchih lake.

the sanatorium, set up by the municipality of kunming, capital of yunnan province, is itself a serene garden shrouded by luxuriant evergreens and complete with lawns, flower-beds, a fish pond and a causeway.

in the past two years, more than 500 workers have left the sanatorium robust and rose-faced after four months of medical treatment and recuperation.

the sanatorium has 400 beds and about 140 doctors, nurses, orderlies and other staff members. like sanatoria elsewhere in china, it provides free medical treatment and hospitalization. the worker-inmates get full pay and a subsidy from the state for the enriched food.

foundry worker hung chung said: "my father and grandfather were foundry workers too. but in the old society under the reactionary kuomintang rule, we could not afford medical treatment and even dared not let the boss know our illness for fear of being sacked. now we have no worry of losing our jobs. and we come to such a beautiful sanatorium. what a world of difference between the old society and the new exclamation what a change in the status of workers exclamation"

old miner chou fu-hsing said: "i began working as a miner in my teens, working for the capitalists. i saw with my own eyes a countless number of class brothers die of overwork and illness before liberation. the state today pays such close attention to the well-being of the workers. this is made possible by the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party and the rise of the working class as a leading class."

during the cultural revolution, the sanatorium has added more medical workers and equipment. it has run a small pharmaceutical workshop to prepare pills and ampoules from medicinal herbs.

"serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and other works by chairman mao constantly inspire the medical worker with whole-hearted service to the people.

they have made successful experiments with iontherapy, or ionic medication, to treat silicosis. by this method, medicine is made to penetrate the body with the help of ionic activity.

the sanatorium sends teams to make rounds of industrial enterprises and workers' homes at regular intervals to solicit opinions and give medical guidance.

OILFIELD

Northwest China Oilfield Becomes Industrial-Agricultural District

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Apr. 29, 1972)

visitors to the yumen oilfield find, in addition to derricks, luxuriant wheat fields, shelter belts and orchards on the edge of the gobi desert. these farms are run mainly by members of workers' families. the oil workers and staff also spend part of their time working on the farms. the farms can now supply the workers' families with sufficient grain, vegetables, edible oil and meat, and have even some to spare for the workers themselves.

this oilfield in northwest china's kansu province has been built up into an industrial-agricultural district in accordance with chairman mao's may 7 directive.

in that directive, chairman mao said: "while mainly engaging in industrial activity, workers should also study military affairs and politics and raise their educational level. they, too, should carry out the socialist education movement and criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie. where conditions permit, they should also engage in agriculture and side-occupations, just as people do in the taching oilfield."

some 3,265 tons of grain were harvested last year. the grain yield on 466 hectares of land met or topped the 3-ton-per-hectare target set in the national programme for agricultural development for the area north of the yellow river. of these 466 hectares, the yield of 173 hectares exceeded 3.75 tons per hectare and that of 12 hectares six tons. the sharp rise in grain production on the formerly low-yielding land was to be attributed to scientific farming.

the oilfield farms make the "eight-point charter" for agriculture formulated by chairman mao their basic guide. that covers soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management.

at the outset, the farms grew spring wheat only. this is due to the harsh local weather. in 1969 workers on one farm tried and grew winter wheat. they worked out measures to tide the crop over the winter. the first year's output came to 3.7 tons per hectare. this experience was popularized throughout the oilfield farms and the wheat output on some farms surpassed 7.5 tons per hectare.

progress has also been made in afforestation, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery. more than 300,000 trees have been planted in the oilfield. one farm has since 1967 built a two-kilometre-long shelter belt with 53,000 trees.

the kopichuang farm, the biggest farm attached to the oilfield, has successfully grown fruit trees on land 2,800 metres above sea level. it gathered its first

harvests of peach, grape, pear and apple last year. following its success in wintering 30,000 fish fry the farm is now building five more fish ponds.

in all, the oilfield farms keep 4,000 pigs, 4,000 sheep and 1,200 head of other livestock.

the farms run on the gobi desert are also good schools. starting at the end of 1965, more than 3,000 members of workers' families joined in building the farms. they have learnt to do ploughing, sowing, harvesting, threshing and garnering as well as driving animal drawn carts and tractors. they can do whatever men do. some of them have joined the chinese communist party. others hold leading post on the farms or are cadres at the basic levels.

IRON AND STEEL

Iron and Steel Output Rises and Quality Improves at Anshan

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 30, 1972)

output of china's anshan iron and steel company in the first quarter of this year was above the same period of last year. many products were of best quality.

this was due to the conscientious efforts of anshan workers to increase production and practise economy in accordance with the general line formulated by chairman mao, "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism".

output of steel increased by 12 per cent and pig iron 13 per cent over the same period of last year. daily steel output was higher than in the first quarter of any previous year. the quality of pig iron, steel ingots and rolled steel all improved. the quality of i-beams, bulb steel, compression-resistant steel plates, cold rolled steel sheets and tubing for high pressure boilers improved remarkably. the rate of consumption of raw materials was reduced.

the education in ideology and political line conducted by party organizations among cadres and workers has raised the workers' enthusiasm to increase production and make new contributions to the country in the new year.

the party committee of the medium-sized rolling mill has given full scope to the workers' enthusiasm and relied on their efforts to strengthen management so as to promote production. the workers pooled their wisdom and efforts to tackle knotty technical problems in rolling a kind of widely used i-beams. thanks to hard work and good cooperation, they finally produced the

best quality i-beam as required. the mill chalked up the highest record in the rate of first-grade products and standard products in the first quarter.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "we should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account", workers in anshan do their best to create conditions for workmates in the next process to turn out quality products. in order to provide better ore for the blast furnace plant, the workers of the takushan iron mine and sintering plant have improved equipment and adopted advanced methods of operation. the quality of ore and sintered ore has improved steadily. as a result, the rate of fine quality of pig iron has risen month after month.

since the beginning of the year the workers and staff of the anshan iron and steel company have made every effort to tap the potential in production in the mass movement to increase production and practise economy. this has created favourable conditions for developing iron and steel production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the no. 1 blooming mill, built more than 30 years ago, relied on the concerted efforts of workers, cadres and technicians to improve existing equipment and raise efficiency. veteran worker li min-ku succeeded in working out an advanced method of heating steel at a high speed. this helped raise the quality of steel. the party organization of the mill helped the worker sum up the advanced experience and popularize it.

INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT

Shanghai Makes New Achievements in Industry, Transport

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 30, 1972)

shanghai's gross industrial output hit an all-time high in the first quarter of the year, being six per cent above the corresponding 1971 period. this was achieved under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party and through education in ideology and political line among the workers and cadres.

increases were reported for the output of major industrial products, including steel, pig iron, rolled steel, machine tools, motors, ball bearings, internal combustion engines, mining equipment, tractors, soda ash, sulphuric acid, chemical fertilizer, sewing machines, bicycles and watches. output of the equipment for the metallurgical and power industries, motor vehicles, heavy machine tools and blowers was double that of the 1971 january-march period. rail and highway transport as well as yangtze river transport and the cargo-handling capacity of river ports increased.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place", the party organizations at all levels in industry and transport since the beginning of this year have led the cadres and workers in conscientiously studying works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao. the party organizations have persisted in placing revolution in command of production, grasped the struggle between the two ideologies and two lines in the economic field and strengthened party leadership over economic work. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line the cadres and workers are determined to carry out the policy of grasping revolution and promoting production in an all-round way, develop production with greater, faster, better and more economical results and work hard to surpass advanced levels at home and abroad so as to make still greater contributions in building up the socialist motherland.

members of the industrial party committees have made investigations in factories and cited advanced units. the party committee and revolutionary committee of the shanghai first administrative bureau of machinery and power equipment summed up last year's experience in grasping the struggle between the two ideologies and two lines in the economic field. the committees called three meetings of workers, cadres and technicians to hear about the experience of the tafeng foundry, shanghai boiler plant and shanghai compressor plant which made remarkable achievements in production by conducting education in the struggle between the two lines and relying on the masses. this touched off a vigorous mass drive to learn from and help each other. the advanced units are striving to keep forging ahead and the less advanced to emulate them.

this experience was popularized. the city's industrial production began to rise.

illustrative of this is how the no. 3 and no. 5 steel plants learned from each other. the electric furnace of the no. 3 steel plant has the same capacity as that of the no. 5 steel plant which produced more with less electricity last year. early in march this year, the party committee of the shanghai no. 3 steel plant organized leading cadres and workers to visit the no. 5 plant and learn from it its advanced experience, concentrating on finding causes from the point of view of ideological and political line. then leading members of the plant joined the workers in devising measures. the result was a 17 per cent increase in daily steel output and a 16 per cent cut in power consumption. on learning this, the leadership of the no. 5 plant immediately went to the no. 3 plant to draw on its experience and returned to raise production more. the results were satisfactory. the no. 5 steel plant's daily output roses 15 per cent compared with the first two months of this year.

cadres of the hutung shipyard and the electrical machinery plant also went to learn good experience from advanced plants. the leadership of the city's chemical industry bureau and handicrafts bureau have sent investigation teams to learn advanced experience in other parts of the country.

party organizations at all levels in the city's industrial departments have stressed priority to the interests of the whole, namely the needs of the country. socialist coordination is organized on a city-wide scale. more than 150 textile mills cooperated in every phase of production and pooled efforts to improve the quality of 40 major products. they carefully compared their own products with the best products of the same type in other parts of the country and abroad and took concrete measures to catch up and surpass. the first quarter of this year witnessed a new peak in quality for most of the city's major textile products. a record number of over 3,000 new patterns and 60 new products were produced. the party committee of the city's metallurgical industry bureau organized workers and technicians of the iron and steel plants under its leadership to visit the user-enterprises to collect comments and suggestions on their steel products. the bureau has since been supplying the users with more varieties and specifications of rolled steel.

shanghai workers have continued the technical innovations campaign to raise productivity and tap the potential of equipment. workers, technicians and cadres of the steam turbine plant cooperated in making 47 important innovations in the first three months of this year. efficiency rose fivefold following the use of a new process that replaces planing with milling in working a large part of a steam turbine. the plant produced one-third more steam turbines for power stations in the first quarter of this year than in the same 1971 period. the workers of the shanghai zinc-coated wire plant devised a new process that raises productivity 25-fold and drastically reduces labour intensity.

POWER GENERATION

Fukien Province Increases Power Industry

(NCNA-English Foochow, Apr. 30, 1972)

fukien province in east china is making fuller use of its water resources to develop the power industry. now 90 per cent of the counties each has a generating capacity of more than 1,000 kilowatts.

rivers web this mountainous province. the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels adhere to the principle of developing big, medium and small projects simultaneously while putting stress on small and medium ones set up by rural communes and brigades. till 1971, the province had 3,600 small hydraulic-power station with a total generating capacity of 120,000 kilowatts, which is one-fourth the province's total.

of the 167 brigades in minching county, 146 are already using electricity. a small rural power grid has taken shape and is linked with the big grid in the northern part of the province. this ensures an adequate supply of electricity for industry, agriculture and consumer use.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Tientsin Makes Progress in Industry

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Apr. 30, 1972)

_____ _____ total industrial output value of tientsin in the first three months of this year was 14.4 per cent more than the same 1971 period. output of 46 of the city's 68 major products rose.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees in the city's industrial departments strengthened leadership over economic work in the course of the education on ideology and political line in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." this brought about an upsurge in revolution and production. output of steel and rolled steel increased by two and 18.5 per cent respectively, compared with the last quarter of 1971. output of such major products as excavators, hydraulic presses, rock drills, hoists, small and medium-sized power generators, boring machines and motor vehicles was anywhere from one-fourth to 80 per cent of the planned annual output.

the mass movement to learn from the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in industry, is even more vigorous this year. many factories strengthened management and ensured better quality of their products while cutting costs and consumption of raw materials.

FARM MECHANIZATION

East China Province Makes Progress in Farm Mechanization

(NCNA-English Hofei, Apr. 30, 1972)

_____ _____ east china's anhwei province has made progress in farm mechanization in the past few years. output of irrigation and drainage equipment in 1971 was more than double the 1965 figure, big and medium tractors increased 3.5 times and hand tractors 11 times. in addition, output of diesel engines and engine-driven pumps doubled and machines for processing farm and side-line produce, threshers, sprayers and other farm machines increased considerably. efforts have been made to devise many types of small machinery and semi-mechanized implements suited to local farming conditions.

the province now has an independent farm machinery industry mainly relying on local raw materials. technicians and workers skilled in designing, manufacturing and operating farm machines have been trained in great numbers. over 80 types of farm machines are in production. many communes and brigades have mechanized or semi-mechanized ploughing, irrigation, processing of farm produce and transport.

commune cadres and members during the cultural revolution studied chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization". party committees at all levels strengthened leadership in farm mechanization and worked out a plan concerning the production, repair and management of farm machinery. each administrative area now has one or two small farm machinery and engine plants, some of which serial-produce small tractors and diesel engines. all counties have farm machinery plants that also do repairs, supplemented by repair shops at commune and brigade levels.

to promote farm mechanization, various areas in the province rely on their own efforts and give priority to building small and medium-sized plants. the people's enthusiasm for socialism is brought into full play to exploit local resources. this has yielded quick, good results without any great investment.

in partly hilly fanchang county, the people have set up small mines, iron and steel plants and cement mills, all on their own. existing factories and mines were renovated or expanded. these enterprises have helped supply the raw material and funds needed for farm mechanization. the county farm implement factory started with only three worn-out machine tools. with new equipment the workers devised themselves, it now serial-produces power-driven threshers, small motors and 35-ton punches.

the strengthening of the collective rural economy in line with the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" has enabled communes and production brigades to buy more machinery. tachungyu brigade of sankuan commune set up five pig farms and two brick kilns and engaged in other sideline production. in a few years it earned enough money to buy farm machines, pumps, sprayers and other machinery. it has now brought 95 per cent of its farmland under power-driven irrigation and drainage and 70 per cent under machine-ploughing.

the communes and brigades in mengcheng county have in recent years set aside a portion of their public accumulation funds annually to buy farm machinery. the county now has 220 big and medium tractors and 40 hand tractors and has five times as many engines as in 1965. a number of brigades have in the main mechanized ploughing, irrigation and drainage, transport and processing of farm produce and sideline products.

SPRING FARMING

Spring Wheat Sowing Well Done in Northern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1972)

spring wheat has been sown earlier, faster and better this year than in 1971 in some provinces and autonomous regions in north, northeast and northwest china.

the acreage sown to spring wheat this spring is 53,000 hectares more than in 1971 in sinkiang, one of china's major growers. this crop has been successfully introduced into some cold, mountainous areas in this region. spring wheat output in the whole region has steadily risen in recent years.

since early spring party organizations and revolutionary committees in the region have sent large numbers of cadres to rural communes and production brigades where they help with education in ideology and political line and carry out the party's rural policies. imbued with socialist enthusiasm, the cadres and peasants finished sowing in time despite a late thaw affecting a broad area and a dry spell in some places in the region.

spring sowing was done much faster on 110,000 hectares along the river bend in inner mongolia, one of the principal areas irrigated by the yellow river, as 90 per cent of the acreage was sown by tractor- and animal-drawn seeders. this was a result of the past years' efforts to achieve mechanization. cadres and peasants in that area have worked hard since last winter to improve 36,000 hectares of alkali soil and applied ten per cent more manure than last year. they completed sowing in a dozen days or so in march despite cold weather.

leading cadres of counties and communes in the ningsia hui autonomous region disseminated mao tsetung thought and carried out the party's policies while working with commune members. thanks to their help spring sowing was done promptly and on a bigger acreage.

heilungkiang province completed spring sowing around mid-april on 86 per cent of the acreage. the work is going on in some nigh and cold areas.

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling on May First

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Apr. 30, 1972)

a spokesman of the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front made the following announcement today:

to enable the chinese compatriots and the officers and men of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan and erhtan and other islands to celebrate the may first international labour day along with the people of the whole country, the chinese people's liberation army has been ordered to suspend shelling on may first as an expression of solicitude.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk and His Wife Give Dinner for Chinese Government Military Delegation in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 29, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and princess monique sihanouk, now on a state visit to korea, gave a dinner here this noon in honour of the chinese government military delegation with chen hsi-lien as leader and hsiao ching-kuang as deputy leader.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and his wife chang hui-wen, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side of the korean military armistice commission ho chu-jo and staff members of the chinese people's volunteers delegation were also present.

present also were ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia; sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., and his wife; general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the r.g.n.u.c., and his wife; keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister, and his wife; princess norodom keth kanya; madame pemme peang; madame kou roun; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to korea, and his wife; sien an, cambodian ambassador to d.r.v.n., and his wife; madame sar saoroth, head of the private secretariat of the head of state of cambodia; ker chhieng, chief of protocol service of the head of state of cambodia; and others.

samdech sihanouk had a warm and friendly talk with the chinese guests at the dinner.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Government Shipping Delegation Back in Peking from Ceylon

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1972)

the government shipping delegation of the people's republic of china led by chou chiu-yen, deputy head of the delegation, returned here by air yesterday. the delegation signed in ceylon a joint shipping service agreement between the governments of china and ceylon.

they were met at the airport by yu mei, vice-minister of communications; and leading members of departments concerned including chang peng-shou, cheng fei and hsi yeh-sheng.

n. balasubramaniam, counsellor of the ceylonese embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Guinean Premier Lanssana Beavogui

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to lanssana beavogui, congratulating him warmly on his assumption of the office of prime minister of the republic of guinea. the message reads as follows:

his excellency lanssana beavogui, prime minister of the republic of guinea,

conakry

on the occasion of your assumption of the office of prime minister of the republic of guinea, i express my warm congratulations to you on behalf of the chinese government and people. may the friendship between the peoples of china and guinea and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries grow stronger and develop daily.

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, may 1, 1972

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Table Tennis Team Calls at PLO Baghdad Office

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Apr. 29, 1972)

the visiting chinese table tennis team yesterday morning called at the baghdad office of the palestine liberation organization (p.l.o.).

the chinese table tennis players were accorded warm welcome by a great number of palestinian youth as they arrived at the office.

p.l.o. representative abu nidal and representatives of a number of palestinian mass organizations warmly met the chinese table tennis team.

paying sincere homage to the heroic palestinian people, team leader wang fu-yung said that the cause of the palestinian people is just and that a just cause surely enjoys the support of the people the world over. the heroic and fighting spirit of the palestinian people is always worthy of learning by the chinese people and sportsmen.

expressing warm welcome to the chinese guests, abu nidal said that the chinese people are comrades-in-arms of the palestinian people and their reliable friends in their struggle against imperialism and zionism and for the recovery of their homeland. he expressed the hope that the palestinian people will some day play host to chinese ping pong players in their liberated homeland.

in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the chinese ping pong players chatted with young palestinians, who expressed their determination to carry on the struggle till final victory and win back their lost national rights.

the hosts and guests sang together a palestinian song "my country" in arabic and chinese.

counsellor of the chinese embassy here wang pu-yun was present on the occasion.

the representatives of the palestinian guerrilla organizations here were invited to a dinner given by the chinese ambassador yesterday evening for the chinese table tennis team.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves for Damascus After Iraq Visit

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Apr. 29, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team led by wang fu-yung left here for damascus this evening after concluding its 12-day friendly visit to iraq.

seeing the chinese team off at the airport were president of the iraqi lawn and table tennis federation ussama amin, director general of physical education of the ministry of education salim al jassar, prominent sports figures, table tennis players and other iraqi friends.

korean ambassador to iraq kim gyo nam and chinese ambassador kung ta-fei were also present.

iraqi table tennis players presented bouquets to their chinese counterparts at the airport. they exchanged souvenirs and good wishes for the further development of the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Documentaries Shown in Italian Institutes, University

(NCNA-English Rome, Apr. 30, 1972)

two chinese documentaries, one on unearthed historical and cultural relics during china's great cultural revolution and the other on acupunctural anaethesia were shown recently in two institutes and a university in italy to about 1,000 spectators who accorded them a warm welcome.

the documentaries were separately shown in april at the italian institute for the middle and far east in rome, the eastern university institute in naples and the venice university in venice.

the audience paid high tribute to the achievements gained by the chinese people in the archaeological and medical fields.

during the showing, the audience applauded for china's success in acupunctural anaethesia. some of them said, "it is really a wonder in medical treatment".

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Guest Goro Tagawa

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly talk this evening with goro tagawa, head of the economic department of "yomiuri shimbun". present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun and ma yu-chen.

Wang Kuo-chuan, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Okinawa Youth Friendship Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of a section of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the japanese okinawa youth friendship group. the group leader is hidemasa tomoyori, deputy leader kazuo tajima and secretary general isao nakazato.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations including chang yu, hsu chung-ching, li tieh-ying, tuan yun, tai chih-chao, che cheng-pi and ho ju-chang.

Ni Chih-fu, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1972)

ni chih-fu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and chang hsiang-shan, leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, today met the japan-china friendship workers' study group with seiki kyoda as its leader and kunio sakuma as its secretary-general. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of departments concerned chang yu, hsu chung-ching, tuan yun, liu peng, lu chih and wang yu-liang.

CHINA AND LEBANON

First Lebanese Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1972)

elie j. boustany, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of lebanon to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Mexico City

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Apr. 30, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation with chuang tse-tung as head and li meng-hua and chien ta-yung as deputy heads arrived here by air today from san francisco, united states, for a friendly visit at the invitation of the mexico table tennis association.

g. steennoven, president of the u.s. table tennis association, accompanied the chinese delegation here.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by helios farrell, president of the mexico table tennis association, josue seanz, president of the mexico olympic committee, guillermo nas-ser, president of the host committee, as well as many mexican personages and players.

as the chinese players were stepping out of the hall of the airport, several hundred mexican people and chinese residents in mexico city lining up outside gave them a warm applause. many of the welcomers presented them with bouquets while a band struck up mexican songs of welcome.

speeches were made by guillermo nas-ser, helios farrell and chuang tse-tung.

on behalf of the host committee, guillermo nas-ser expressed warm welcome to the chinese delegation. he said that the visit of the chinese table tennis delegation will contribute to the development of relations between the two countries. he expressed the belief that "the chinese and mexican athletes will together sow the seeds of friendship on fertile soil, which will grow vigorously and bear beautiful flowers and abundant fruits, thus helping to forge close ties in our struggle for safeguarding the peoples's right to self-determination."

helios farrell gave his impressions of the visit to china by the delegation of the mexican table tennis association led by him during the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking last october and november, and expressed the belief that the forthcoming afro-asian and latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament will become "the first international tournament that will form ties of friendship among all the people of the third world". he said: "we have visited your cultural centres, factories and people's communes." "we felt every moment the friendship and affection shown to the mexican people."

chuang tse-tung said: "mexico is a country with an ancient culture and the mexican people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. we are much honoured to have this opportunity to visit this country and to learn from it. taking this opportunity, we convey to the mexican people and athletes the cordial regards of the chinese people and athletes." he added, "china and mexico are separated by tens of thousands of miles, but last year mexican friends visited china successively, and this helped to enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries. this is also the desire and aim of the chinese delegation in its present visit to mexico. with the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and mexico, the contacts in all fields between the people of the two countries will surely witness new development."

CHINA AND NEPAL

Delegation of Nepalese Table Tennis Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1972)

a delegation of the nepalese table tennis association led by posana raj joshi, vice-president of the association, arrived here by air today to take part in the preparatory meeting for the asian table tennis union and to pay a friendly visit to china.

members of the delegation are surendra prasad lohani and kabi beshari bashnyat, members of the executive committee of the nepalese table tennis association.

they were accorded a warm welcome at the airport by sung chung, secretary-general of the all-china sports federation and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, and leading members of organizations concerned liang cho-hui, lin ching and fu chao-tou, as well as chinese table tennis coach chuang chia-fu and players li ho-nan, lin mei-chun and wang wen-hua.

present were also nepalese ambassador/to china ranadhir subba and embassy officials.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Government Military Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 29, 1972)

the chinese government military delegation with comrade chen hsi-lien as leader and comrade hsiao ching-kuang as deputy leader gave a farewell banquet this evening at the chinese embassy here to warmly thank the korean comrades-in-arms for their cordial hospitality given to the delegation.

attending the banquet on invitation were pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and second vice-premier of the cabinet; army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army; kim yong nam, vice-director of a department of the w.p.k. central committee; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; colonel general kim dae hong and lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-ministers of national defence; lieutenant general li yong mu, deputy director of the general political bureau of the k.p.a.; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; lieutenant general o guk ryol, commander of the k.p.a. air force; lieutenant general choe chang hwan, commander of the navy; lieutenant general kim gwang jin, commander of the artillery; lieutenant general li du chan, president of the kim il sung military academy; major general pak jung guk, deputy chief of general staff of the k.p.a.; kim gwan soo, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and vice-chairman of the committee of cultural relations with foreign countries; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; and other senior officers of the k.p.a.

present also were li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea and ha chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side of the korean military armistice commission.

addressing the banquet, chen hsi-lien said, "after attending the celebrations of 'april 25', our delegation is about to bid farewell to the korean comrades-in-arms with feelings of regret. we have spent the last few days in grand festival jubilation and profound brotherly friendship. comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, cordially received and had an extremely sincere and warm conversation with us, giving us great enlightenment and encouragement. leading comrades of the korean workers' party, government and army, the korean people and comrades-in-arms of the people's army have accorded us a warm and hospitable reception. all this has shown the sincere friendship of the korean people towards their chinese comrades-in-arms. on the eve of departure, i, on behalf of the chinese government military delegation, once again sincerely thank comrade premier, the korean workers' party, the korean government, the people and comrades-in-arms of the people's army."

he continued: "the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army is an event of great historic significance. korea's first revolutionary armed force founded by comrade kim il sung, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of national liberation, has waged a valiant struggle for the overthrow of the ruthless domination by japanese imperialism and established a glorious tradition of armed revolution. in the past 40 years, the korean people's armed force has grown steadily. today it has developed into a heroic korean people's army with powerful fighting capacity and become a mighty force defending the independence and security of the fatherland and safeguarding peace in the far east and the world over. the warm celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army have shown the iron-like will of the korean people and the people's army to defend their fatherland and their firm determination to fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. the chinese people will always stand with the korean people and firmly support their great cause of fighting for the reunification of their fatherland. we are convinced that the 3,000 ri beautiful land of korea will surely be reunified and the korean people's desire for the reunification of the fatherland will surely be accomplished."

he said, "during our stay, the korean comrades arranged for us visits and tour which rendered us chances to see the tremendous achievements in national construction and defence made by the korean people and the people's army under the leadership of their great leader comrade premier kim il sung under the guidance of the revolutionary line of the fifth congress of the korean workers' party. implementing the policy -- "to train the army into a cadre army, modernize it, arm the entire people and turn the whole land into a fortress", the korean people and the people's army, with rifle in one hand and sickle or hammer in the other, are defending staunchly the fruits of victory of socialist construction and socialist revolution and building their country into a solid bulwark standing erect at the anti-imperialist outpost in the east. the chinese people and the people's liberation army are heartily elated at the brilliant achievements of their korean counterparts and sincerely wish them new and still greater achievements in revolution and construction in the days to come."

he added, "the chinese and korean peoples and armies have cemented with blood their revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity in protracted revolutionary struggles against the common enemies. the friendship between us has stood the test of history. it has taken root in the hearts of the two peoples and is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. today, our militant friendship and solidarity are continuously strengthening and developing. the chinese people and army will resolutely live up to the teachings of our great leader chairman mao and make all efforts to further the friendship and solidarity between us."

army general o jin u then also made a speech. he said, "the chinese government military delegation led by comrade chen hsi-lien have joined us in celebrations of the founding of the 40th anniversary of the glorious korean people's revolutionary army and extended to us warm congratulations. during your stay in our country, you have expressed full support for and

firm solidarity with our people in the struggle for promoting socialist construction in economy and defence and realizing independent reunification of the fatherland under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung. you have brought us the firm determination of the chinese people to fight on side by side with the korean people in the struggle against the u.s. and japanese aggressors."

o jin u added, "your visit has made a tremendous contribution to the strengthening and development of the militant friendship and solidarity cemented with blood between our two peoples and armies."

he pointed out, "the friendship and solidarity between the korean and chinese peoples forged by the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung and the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung are unbreakable and evergreen."

he stressed, "the korean people will continue to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal chinese people against the aggressive and war acts of the u.s. imperialists and japanese militarists and for the victory of the common cause of socialism."

he said in conclusion, "i would like to take this opportunity to renew our sincere wish that the chinese people and armymen of the chinese people's liberation army win greater achievements in implementing the resolutions of the party's ninth congress and the fourth five-year plan and strengthening their national defence under the brilliant leadership of the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung and the chinese communist party."

during the banquet, the comrades-in-arms of china and korea chatted about the revolutionary friendship between the two peoples and armies and wished a long, long life to premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

the banquet proceeded from beginning to end in a warm atmosphere of militant solidarity.

Chinese Government Military Delegation Back in Peking from Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1972)

bringing with it the profound friendship of the korean people and army for the chinese people and army, the government military delegation of the people's republic of china returned here by special plane from pyongyang today after taking part in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army.

leader of the delegation is chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and commander of the shenyang

units of the chinese people's liberation army, and deputy leader of the delegation is hsiao ching-kuang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-minister of national defence and commander of the p.l.a. navy.

members of the delegation who returned to peking were peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., and tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.

upon its departure from pyongyang, the delegation was seen off at the airport by comrade pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and second vice-premier of the cabinet; army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; colonel general han ik su, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and director of the general political bureau of the k.p.a.; colonel generals chi byong hak, kim dae hong and kim bong ryul and lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-ministers of national defence; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; lieutenant general o guk ryol, commander of the air force of the k.p.a.; lieutenant general choe chang hwan, commander of the navy of the k.p.a.; lieutenant general kim gwang jen, commander of the artillery of the k.p.a.; lieutenant general li yong mu, deputy director of the general political bureau of the k.p.a.; major generals pak jung guk and hwang chol san, deputy chiefs of the general staff of the k.p.a.; kim gwan sop, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; and others.

present were also diplomatic envoys to korea from the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, the kingdom of cambodia and romania.

also present at the airport were li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, wang yu-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy in pyongyang, and ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side of the korean military armistice commission.

before boarding the special plane, delegation head chen hsi-lien and deputy head hsiao ching-kuang reviewed a guard of honour in the company of comrades pak sung chul and o jin u. korean children presented bouquets to the chinese comrades. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms shook hands and warmly embraced each other and expressed the common wish that the militant friendship sealed in blood between the two peoples and the two armies of china and korea will be constantly consolidated and developed.

back in peking, the chinese delegation was greeted at the airport by yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau

of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; and fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache of the korean embassy in peking, were present.

also present were:

wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; and leading members of various general departments, services and arms of the p.l.a. and the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison chang chih-ming, chang ling-pin, wang ti-kang, wu jui-lin, pan yen, tsao li-huai, liang pu, chang ta-chih, wu hsin-chuan, sung ching-sheng, lin pin, chen shih-chu, tsui ping, liu hsien-chuan, sung wei-shih, lung chen-piao, wu chao-tung, chen hsien-jui, chang yun-lung, wu chung, yang chun-sheng, wei po-ting, yuan hua-ping and wang yueh-hsi; and

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ma wen-po, huang tso-chen, tsao ke-chiang and ting hsueh-sung.

Korean Visiting Group to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1972)

a 21-member visiting group to china from the democratic people's republic of korea arrived here by train today. the head of the group is yang rak bong, director of the general bureau of local industry of south hwanghae province, and deputy head is ryu man uk, deputy director of a bureau under the ministry of local industry.

they were welcomed at the railway station by leading members of chinese departments concerned, including cheng yu-chu, li chuan-chung, chi pao-shu and hsu chung-ching.

present were also yu song jin, counsellor, and other members, of the korean embassy here.

the china travel and tourism administrative bureau gave a banquet this evening in honour of all members of the visiting korean group.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Heroic Vietnamese People Cannot Be Intimidated into Submission, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator entitled "the heroic vietnamese people cannot be intimidated into submission". the article reads:

u.s. president nixon, in his april 26 address on viet nam, slandered the democratic republic of viet nam as having "violated" the 1954 geneva agreements and made an alleged "massive invasion" of south viet nam. he made naked war threat against the vietnamese people, saying that u.s. "air and naval attacks" on north viet nam will be "continued". this address reveals once again the stubborn stand of the u.s. government to persist in its aggression in viet nam and expand the aggressive war.

the alleged "invasion" of south viet nam from the north is a shopworn tune that the u.s. government has harped on for more than ten years. the allegation was played up by u.s. imperialism from the very start of its aggression in viet nam. the crystal clear fact is that u.s. imperialism and nobody else is the aggressor in viet nam and the entire indochina. it was u.s. imperialism that scrapped the 1954 and the 1962 geneva agreements, launched the aggressive war first in viet nam and then spread it to laos and cambodia, merging the three theatres of war in indochina into one. the vietnamese nation is an integral whole and the people in north and south viet nam are inseparable flesh-and-blood compatriots. it stands to reason that they should support each other and fight jointly against the u.s. aggressor and its lackeys for the unification of their fatherland and the liberation of their nation. if this is called "invasion", it will amount to saying that the people of a country "invade" themselves. to put it bluntly, the u.s. government is tediously repeating its slander of "invasion" of south viet nam from the north for no other purpose than covering up its own imperialist aggression against viet nam.

Such intimidations and acts of war as the so-called continued attacks on north viet nam are the same old tactics that u.s. imperialism has been using for years in its aggression against the vietnamese people. in fact, with the bombing now discontinued and now continued, u.s. imperialism has kept escalating the war and expanding its aggression. of late, the u.s. government has even used air and naval strength on an unprecedented scale to bomb north viet nam, including hanoi and haiphong. this u.s. imperialist act of aggression has not only met with the riposte of the vietnamese people, but is also indignantly condemned by all people of the world including the american people. the u.s. government's declaration to continue bombing north viet nam and expanding its aggressive war gave the lie to its high-sounding promise to "end the war in viet nam".

the u.s. government should realize that none of its military adventure can prevent the vietnamese people from advancing victoriously in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. its military adventures can only incur more disastrous defeats to the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys. this has been eloquently proved by the successive brilliant victories acnieved recently by tne heroic vietnamese people in the south and the north. the south vietnamese people have every right to attack the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys, the north vietnamese people have every right to support their flesh-and-blood compatriots in tne south, and the entire vietnamese people will not stop their sacred war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation for a single day, so long as u.s. imperialism does not pull out all its aggressor troops and troops of its lackeys and stop supporting the puppet clique in south viet nam. the u.s. government must put an end to aggressive war in all forms, stop pursuing the war "vietnamization" plan and stop supporting the nguyen van thieu puppet clique, and consider seriously and respond positively to the 7-point peace proposal put forth by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and its elaboration on the two key problems. only in this way can the viet nam question be really solved.

the chinese people firmly support the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, firmly support the reasonable proposal and the firm and just position of tne vietnamese people on the solution of the viet nam question, and firmly oppose all military adventures of u.s. imperialism for the prolongation, intensification and expansion of the aggressive war. the heroic vietnamese people will fight to the end, and the chinese people will support them to the end. we are deeply convinced that in the excellent situation prevailing in indochina, the vietnamese people, uniting closely with the lao and cambodian peoples and stepping up the fighting, will surely win complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

Chinese Communications Delegation Leaves Hanoi for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 1, 1972)

the chinese communications delegation led by yang chieh, minister of communications, left here by plane for home today after a friendly visit to viet nam.

phan trong tue, d.r.v.n. minister, and nguyen tuong lan, vice-minister of communications and transport; hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and others saw tne delegation off at the airport.

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to viet nam, was also present.

during its stay in viet nam, the chinese communications delegation had held talks with tne vietnamese comrades concerned. it paid a visit to bac bo, sacred place of

vietnamese revolution, and places in hanoi, haiphong and quang binh province where it was accorded warm welcome.

minister phan trong tue gave a send-off dinner for the chinese delegation before it left hanoi.

on the evening of april 27 ambassador wang yu-ping gave a dinner on the friendly visit of the chinese communications delegation to viet nam. responsible vietnamese comrades concerned phan trong tue, pham ann, hoang van tien, ly ban, nguyen tuong lan, vu van quy and others were present at the dinner.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Syrian Women's Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1972)

premier chou en-lai this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with bouchra kanafani, head of the syrian women's delegation and president of the general women's federation of syria, and lous ajar, member of the delegation.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned ou tang-liang, ting hsueh-sung and chao lan-hsiang.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Damascus

(NCNA-English Damascus, Apr. 29, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team led by wang fu-yung arrived here from baghdad by air today to pay a friendly visit to syria at the invitation of the syrian general sports federation.

they were greeted at the airport by radha mohamed asfahami, chairman of the syrian general sports federation, khalid hasaka, chairman of the syrian supreme technical committee of table tennis, and other responsible members of the sport circles. mohamed ghabashi, member of the executive committee of the syrian general sports federation, who led the syrian table tennis team to the asian-african table tennis friendship invitational tournament held in peking last year, was also present at the airport together with syrian players and sportsmen who had visited china on previous occasions.

also present were chairman of the palestinian sports committee in syria mohamed sulaiman khalil, representatives of the palestinian mass organisations and palestinian players.

the crowds at the airport welcomed the chinese guests with streamers and national flags of syria and china.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in syria song moun san and chinese ambassador to syria chin chia-lin were also present.

CHINA AND US

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets "US Solidarity Delegation with Chinese People"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1972)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of "the u.s. solidarity delegation with the chinese people" led by clarence sidney mills. the meeting took place in the summer palace.

later comrade yao wen-yuan and the american friends, together with the holiday makers, saw episodes from the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" presented by the shanghai dance drama troupe of china and other popular song and dance items presented by the masses. comrade hsu ching-hsien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee was present.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations, including jen yun-chung, shen chien, feng hsuan and yang yu-neng.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits San Francisco

(NCNA-English San Francisco, Apr. 29, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation began its friendly visit in san francisco, california on april 26.

in the afternoon of april 28, the chinese table tennis players held exhibition matches at the stanford university to the warm welcome of over 7,000 american students and people from outside the university.

the stadium was decorated with the national flags of china and the united states and streamers reading "warmly welcome the chinese table tennis delegation to the u.s.", "long live the people's republic of china", "long live the friendship between the chinese and american people", and "long live the great solidarity of the world people".

the national anthems of china and the united states were played. the spectators warmly applauded and cheered when chuang tse-tung and other chinese players accompanied by president of the u.s. table tennis association graham steenhoven arrived in the stadium. president lyman of the stanford university made a speech to welcome the chinese delegation. the first game was a singles match between a chinese player and an american student. it was followed by six exhibition matches including women's singles and doubles, men's doubles and singles and mixed doubles. the excellent performance of the players drew repeated applause and cheers from the spectators. during the men's singles (li fu-jung vs liang ko-liang and chuang tse-tung vs chang hsien-lin), the spectators could not help rising from their seats and gave a resounding applause. after the matches many spectators followed the chinese players to the university entrance to see them off. some presented them with flowers.

on the evening of april 28, about 400 patriotic chinese residents held a grand banquet to welcome the delegation from their motherland. the banquet proceeded in an enthusiastic atmosphere. hosts and guests had cordial conversations. the chinese players acquainted their compatriots with the situation in china and many patriotic chinese residents were so moved by their glowing accounts that they shed tears of joy. chuang tse-tung, head of the delegation, conveyed to the patriotic chinese residents the cordial regards of the people of the motherland and exchanged gifts with their representatives.

the chinese table tennis delegation arrived in san francisco by special plane on the afternoon of april 26 after concluding a friendly visit to los angeles. on their arrival, the delegation was welcomed by mayor j. alioto, representatives of the host committee, and some 700 american friends and patriotic chinese residents. the welcomers waved chinese and american flags and cheered. some patriotic chinese residents carried a portrait of chairman mao. some welcomers also held placards reading: "warmly welcome the chinese table tennis delegation", "american workers welcome our chinese friends", "friendship first, competition second", "long live the

friendship between the chinese and american peoples", many patriotic chinese residents also shouted "long live chairman mao" and sang "the east is red". welcome speeches were delivered by mayor alioto of san francisco, representatives of the host committee and chinese residents. in his speech, the delegation head chuang tse-tung expressed the hope that the visit will promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and american peoples.

at a press conference before leaving los angeles, chuang tse-tung expressed thanks for the warm and friendly reception accorded to the chinese table tennis delegation during its visit in the united states. he said, "through this visit we have once again appreciated the fact that there exists a profound friendship between the chinese and american peoples. this friendship is in conformity with the desire and fundamental interests of the two peoples and the people of the world." on behalf of the chinese table tennis delegation he saluted the great american people and hailed: long live the friendship between the chinese and american peoples exclamation

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves US for Mexico

(NCNA-English San Francisco, Apr. 30, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation headed by chuang tse-tung left here by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to mexico after concluding its friendly visit to the united states.

g. steenhoven, president of the u.s. table tennis association accompanied the chinese delegation to mexico by the same plane.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were dr. alexander eckstein, chairman, other members and the staff of the host committee as well as representatives of patriotic chinese residents here.

the members of the chinese delegation warmly shook hands with and bid farewell to the american friends and the chinese residents.

in the past 18 days, the chinese table tennis delegation had visited factories, farms, schools, universities, hospitals and other places in detroit, williamsburg, washington d.c., new york, memphis, los angeles and san francisco accompanied by president steenhoven and the u.s. team. they were warmly received by the american people of various circles as well as by the chinese compatriots.

during the visit, the chinese players had friendly matches with the u.s. team and played exhibition matches before a total number of over 60,000 spectators in the spirit of "friendship first, competition second".

the chinese table tennis delegation gave an informal reception yesterday at napo valley in honour of american friends from the table tennis association, the host committee and others, thanking them for the help given to the chinese delegation during its visit to the u.s. chuang tse-tung expressed his conviction that the visit of the chinese delegation will be beneficial to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and american peoples and players.

CHINA AND USSR

Soviet Government Delegation to Sino-Soviet Boundary Negotiations Invited to Visit Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1972)

at the invitation of the chinese government delegation, the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question led by l.f. ilyichev, head, and v.i. lubin, deputy head, of the delegation, toured kwangchow, wuhan, chengchow and linhsien county from april 20 to 29.

during its stay in these places, the soviet government delegation visited the chinese export commodities fair, factories, a people's commune, a hospital and the hungchi canal system in linhsien county. it also saw theatrical performances and went to sites of historical interest.

while in kwangchow and wuhan, the soviet government delegation and the chinese government delegation each laid wreaths at the cemetery of the martyrs of the kwangchow uprising, the pavilion of the blood-sealed friendship between the chinese and soviet peoples, the pavilion of the blood-sealed friendship between the chinese and korean peoples and on the soviet airforce volunteers' tomb.

responsible members of the kwangtung, hupeh and honan provincial revolutionary committees met and feted the soviet delegation.

chai cheng-wen, deputy head, and members, of the chinese government delegation, accompanied the soviet government delegation on the tour.

the soviet government delegation returned to peking by special train on the evening of april 29.

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CADRE POLICY

Implement the Party's Policy Toward Cadres Concretely in the Midst of Struggle

by

Political Work Group under Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 28, 1972)

An acute struggle between the two lines has always existed on the question of how to deal with cadres. The great leader Chairman Mao has drawn for our Party a Marxist-Leninist line for cadres and put forward the five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Chairman Mao has consistently taught us that the overwhelming majority of the Party's cadres are good or relatively good and only a very small number of them are not good. Most of those who have committed mistakes can be remolded. Comrades who have committed mistakes must be helped in correcting their mistakes in accordance with the principle of "laying the main stress on education, namely, learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient," and effort must be made to unite with the majority of the cadres. Contrary to this, ringleaders of the opportunist line have consistently opposed Chairman Mao's line of cadres and maliciously formulated another so-called standard of selecting and promoting cadres, so as to attain their sinister aim of usurping Party leadership, seizing power and restoring capitalism. On the one hand, they adopt all possible abominable means to build mountain strongholds, practice sectarianism and split the ranks of the cadres; on the other hand, they practice the bourgeois reactionary line of "hitting at the many in order to protect the handful," incite the ultra-"Left" idea of "suspecting everything, overthrowing everything," and indiscriminately squeeze out and overthrow the cadres without exception. For this reason,

in order to implement the Party's policy toward cadres concretely, it is necessary to uphold perseveringly the line struggle, to relentlessly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of cadres pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and to eliminate the revisionist influence they have exercised on the question of cadres.

Learning from Past Mistakes To Avoid Future Ones, Curing the Sickness To Save the Patient

Since the 9th Party Congress, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's line, "Unite to win still greater victories," our province has tightly grasped the work of implementing the Party's policy toward cadres concretely.

In the past, influenced and poisoned by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, many of the cadres of our province did not remold their world outlook very well and committed mistakes of one sort or another, and some of them fell into the trap of bourgeois factionalism during the great cultural revolution. How should these cadres be dealt with? Some comrades were influenced by the ultra-"Left" idea of "suspecting everything" and obsessed by bourgeois "self-interest," so that they failed to make an all-sided analysis of the cadres and could not deal with them correctly.

In view of this state of affairs, the provincial committee organized Party committees at all levels under it to study repeatedly the line of unity for victory set forth at the 9th Party Congress, to study Chairman Mao's teachings of trusting the majority of the cadres and correctly distinguishing between the two qualitatively different contradictions and to make an all-sided and historical analysis of the cadres' condition.

They came to realize that: Nourished by Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and tested and tempered in the prolonged revolutionary struggle, a large group of cadres, especially the old cadres, cherished deep proletarian feelings for the Party and Chairman Mao. During the period of socialist revolution and construction, this group of cadres continued to do many things profitable to the cause of the Party and the people and acquired very rich experience of struggle and strong organizational ability. Many of them committed mistakes and even committed mistakes of the capitalist roaders, but the overwhelming majority of them were good men who made mistakes and they could be remolded after more work was done to educate them, and only a few of them were unrepentant.

Through this study and analysis, the Party committees at all levels approved the idea of trusting the majority of the cadres, made all-sided investigations of the condition of the cadres at all levels, especially the leading cadres at and above the hsien level, distinguished between the two qualitatively different contradictions, and "kept facts in mind," thereby creating conditions for further implementing the Party's policy toward cadres concretely.

In dealing with the cadres who have made mistakes, whether or not the principle of "laying the main stress on education, namely, learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" can be upheld is the key link in the question of whether or not the Party's policy toward cadres can be concretely implemented.

In order to carry out this principle correctly, the provincial committee demanded that Party organizations at all levels should attach importance to educating the cadres who committed mistakes and they must sternly criticize their past mistakes without appeasing and tolerating them. It also stressed that in the process of criticizing their mistakes, effort must be made to put facts on the table, reason things out, convince these cadres with facts, help them raise their consciousness of the line struggle and give them a chance to correct their mistakes.

For this reason, the provincial committee and various localities set up cadres' study classes of various types to help erring cadres in conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and studying the Party's basic line during the historical period of socialism, and guided them to apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in analyzing the social, historical and ideological causes of past mistakes and to criticize penetratingly the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby enabling them to distinguish between Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and the anti-Marxist-Leninist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism, and between the things which help consolidate the Party's leadership and other things which aim at shaking off or weakening the Party's leadership. When they gradually raised their consciousness of the line struggle, these erring cadres were helped to take a correct approach ideologically toward the great cultural revolution and the mass movement, to know themselves correctly and to raise their consciousness in remolding their world outlook.

The provincial committee reiterated with emphasis that the comrades who had committed mistakes must be helped patiently and with the utmost enthusiasm and effort must be made really to refrain from estranging them in feeling, discriminating against them politically and squeezing them out politically. Some comrades who had committed mistakes and could only take a resigned attitude for the time being should be given time to think more about their mistakes. They must be allowed to have ideological relapses. Effort must be made really to proceed from the desire for unity and to help them come back to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, so that they would win liberation not only organizationally but, more important, ideologically as well.

The provincial committee put the implementation of the Party's policy toward cadres on its agenda of important business and constantly discussed and studied it collectively. The principal responsible comrades directly took a firm hold of the work on the former principal leading cadres of the provincial, administrative district and municipal levels and paid

particular attention to liberating and using the representative ones among them, thereby pushing forward the work of implementing the Party's policy toward cadres concretely in the whole province. In two years and more, the overwhelming majority of the leading cadres at and above the hsien level in the province were liberated. Most of them have already been assigned tasks, a very large group of them have taken leading posts at various levels, and some others have also been promoted to higher posts.

Take the Line As the Key Link, Correctly Use the Cadres

When the Party committees at all levels in our province were about to unite with and use a group of errant cadres in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must know how to use cadres well," the handful of class enemies took the opportunity to start rumors and carry out sabotage. Influenced by the ultra-"Left" ideas spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some comrades also said that this was "restoration of old things." Others were afraid that this would mean "putting on new shoes but walking the old road" if these cadres could not be dealt with well. A few others feared that these cadres would hit at and retaliate against their critics once they were restored to power. These ideas showed that a violent struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ideologies also existed in the question of re-employment of cadres.

There is no construction without destruction. The Party organizations at all levels of the province led the cadres and the masses to criticize relentlessly the revisionist line of cadres pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and to hit at the class enemy's sabotage activities. Within the revolutionary ranks, the cadres and the masses penetratingly studied Chairman Mao's consistent teachings about correctly dealing with the errant cadres. Taking a stand at the high plane of the struggle between the two lines, they fully understood the important meaning of the correct use of cadres.

Many comrades came to realize that whether or not the cadres who had committed mistakes could be used boldly and suitably was a major question of whether or not the majority of cadres could be united with and the Party's policy toward cadres could be really implemented concretely. To misinterpret the persevering implementation of Chairman Mao's line and policy toward cadres as "restoration of old things" was a very wrong, muddled concept. As regards whether or not some people would "put on new shoes but walk the old road," the key lay in what line they carried out. We must trust that many cadres who made mistakes have acquired experience and learned their lesson, are better immunized and have greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle after they were tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Some cadres who have already been united with and re-employed may probably commit mistakes again in the course of acute, complex class struggle. We should, as Chairman Mao teaches us, allow these comrades to make mistakes and to correct their mistakes. We must adopt an active attitude in helping them. We should not say that a comrade "puts on new shoes but walks on the old road" once he makes a mistake.

In handling the question of how to use the cadres, the provincial committee firmly carries out Chairman Mao's line of "using those who are capable," relentlessly criticizes the revisionist line of "using those who are our relatives" as pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and selects and uses cadres in strict accordance with Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. No matter what group and which mountain stronghold the comrades formerly belonged to, they must as a rule be judged by the standard of whether or not they perseveringly carry out the Party's line, observe the Party's discipline, maintain close ties with the masses, have ability to work independently, work enthusiastically and willingly, and refrain from seeking personal gain, and they should be given suitable work and be used correctly. Stress must be laid on "properly using those who formerly opposed us and who have been proved to be erroneous," and factionalism and other undesirable styles violating the interests of the Party must be opposed resolutely.

With the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation developed and in accordance with the needs of work and the conditions of their understanding and correcting their mistakes, some of the cadres who committed mistakes of the capitalist roaders or made serious mistakes during the great cultural revolution have been assigned tasks promptly and placed in leading posts at various levels, others have been placed at suitable posts after staying in the countryside or being tempered at the basic level. With regard to the cadres who had political, historical problems, special persons are organized actively to make clear the problems as quickly as possible and then these cadres are given suitable work promptly in accordance with the Party's policy and their own concrete condition; even if some of these problems cannot be made clear for the time being, if they are not of the nature of the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves, these cadres should be assigned some tasks in accordance with their condition and be brought into play. If the cadres who are old and weak but have not yet lost their working abilities find difficulties in taking principal leadership work, they should be assigned tasks which they are capable of doing.

Apart from these, most of the cadres who have been sent down to be tempered through manual labor in the past few years have greatly raised their consciousness of the line and their mental outlook has gone through a marked change. In the light of the needs of development of the current situation, the Party committees at all levels are now trying to or prepared to assign them to the leading squads at various levels in a planned manner or to give them other kinds of suitable work, so that they may play an active role at their new posts.

Perseveringly Uphold the Line Education, Strengthen Ideological Building

The most fundamental principle in strengthening ideological building of the ranks of cadres is to educate the cadres continuously in ideology and political line. The great leader Chairman Mao has always paid very close attention to educating the cadres in the line. He has given many kind instructions on the question of education for cadres and pointed out that our cause will be very promising once the cadres have been educated

well. In line with Chairman Mao's directives, the provincial committee perseveringly carries out education in the line among the cadres who have been already united with and are being used, so as to continuously raise the cadres' consciousness of the line struggle.

In the course of carrying out the Party's policy toward cadres, the provincial committee constantly analyzes the ideological condition of the cadres of the whole province who have been liberated and united with and are being used. Most of these cadres have been tested in the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines, so that they have greatly raised their consciousness of the line struggle. They can correctly learn from their past mistakes, diligently study the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and conscientiously transform their world outlook; in the course of their work, they perseveringly put proletarian politics in command, fight boldly, take up responsibility bravely and play the role of a backbone in the leading squads at all levels.

But some cadres who have been united with and are being used work hesitatingly, dare not take responsibility and fear making mistakes again. A few comrades show signs of an "ebb tide" and even regard themselves as "always having been correct" and nurse grudges and refuse to cooperate. Still others think that they committed serious mistakes in the past and they fear that the leadership will not trust them and the masses will not support them and that they cannot do their jobs well, so that they are disheartened. These three erroneous ideas are different in form but, in essence, these cadres have not correctly summed up the experience and lessons of their past mistakes by taking a stand at the high plane of the struggle between the two lines.

In view of this state of affairs, Party committees at all levels have adopted such means as holding cadres' study classes of the line education, training cadres on rotation in "May 7" cadre schools and sending the cadres to the first line of the three major revolutionary movements for training, and organized these cadres to study conscientiously and appreciate profoundly Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to observe the three basic principles, namely, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't hatch plots and conspire," to sum up historical experience conscientiously and to raise their consciousness of the line struggle. The principal responsible comrades of the provincial committee personally gave some comrades eager and patient help, pointing out their shortcomings and encouraging them to work boldly.

As a result, some of the comrades who feared making mistakes again came to realize that they could avoid similar mistakes so long as they vigorously worked in accordance with Chairman Mao's line and policy; even if they had made mistakes, they similarly would win the trust of the Party and the understanding of the masses so long as they promptly corrected their mistakes in

line with Chairman Mao's teachings. During the practice of the revolution, those comrades who nursed grudges and were disheartened also deepened their understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, raised their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and strengthened their confidence in doing their work well. Many comrades stated that in order to follow Chairman Mao to make revolution through to the end they definitely would learn, work and remold themselves as long as they lived.

* * *

REMOLDING OF CADRES

Everything Is Done for Students' Ideological Remolding

- A few points on the handling of the relations between reading and labor

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 30, 1972)

How does the "May 7" cadres' school handle properly the relations between reading and study and productive labor? This is a prominent problem encountered by us in the operation of a school. From one year and more of practice, we have come to understand that Chairman Mao's teaching, "All the work of a school is for changing the students' way of thinking," is a fundamental principle for the proper operation of the "May 7" cadres' school. Only by handling the relations between reading and labor according to this principle can we give better play to the students' consciousness of line struggle.

Look At Problems from the High Plane of Line Struggle

Our Ch'ingkou "May 7" Cadres' School was set up in 1970. It was entrusted with the training of on-the-job cadres by rotation and throughout the province at and above the level of the standing committee of the hsien revolutionary committee and of organs directly under the provincial authority. After school started, a difference of opinion was noted on the handling of the relations between reading and labor among students and leading squad members. The problem arose out of the allotment of time. At that time, the relevant department of the school worked out a training program setting forth concrete allotment of time for productive labor and reading and study. In a discussion on this program, some students held that as new members of new squads in their work posts, they needed now not labor training but theoretical study. They were for more reading and less labor. Some comrades opined that cadres attended a cadres' school to take up labor and, in the process, undergo ideological transformation. To them, reading was something marginal.

We felt that by reckoning merely with the time factor and working out time allotments, we still could not handle properly the relations between reading and labor. From the debate, it could be seen that some of the comrades still lacked a deep understanding of the "May 7 Directive," and had not drawn a clear line of distinction between Chairman Mao's proletarian cadres' educational line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line for cadres of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Therefore, the problem of time allotment was not uninvolved with the problem of how to correctly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian cadres' educational line. Therefore, we organized the whole school to unfold a mass debate from the high plane of line struggle, with attention focused on the relations between reading and labor.

In the discussion, everyone studied Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" and relevant teachings on the transfer of cadres to lower levels for labor and on conscientious study. The counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line for cadres of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was criticized. With the line grasped as a lever, problems became increasingly clear with the progress of the discussion. Everyone came to understand that Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line for cadres urged cadres' participation in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements and integration of revolutionary practice with the conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Prompted by the wicked goal of restoring capitalism, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type were not only against cadres' participation in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements but also against their study of Marxist theory.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, cadres must not only conscientiously read and study and master Marxism but also doggedly take part in the collective productive labor system. Therefore, cadres should persist in "combining study with production" and neglect neither reading nor labor. Where there is an occasional clash between reading and study and productive labor in the allotment of time, unity finds an expression in students' ideological transformation. The two cannot be separated or put in opposition to each other and should be properly coordinated. In practice, we adhere to the following several rules:

(1) We must take students' ideological remolding as the common motivation for study and labor. To change students' thinking and make them foster a proletarian world outlook, we resolutely oppose the idea of reading being something marginal. We organize students to study conscientiously several books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao every week. In arranging for productive labor, we oppose creation of material wealth as the pure motive and stress the basic aim of world outlook remolding and putting politics in command with persistence, and labor as a means to change students' thinking. Concerning the concrete division of time for study and productive labor, we consider that this should be determined by the revolutionary situation and students' circumstances and be guided at all times by seasonal changes, with less time given to study during the busy farming season and more time during the slack season.

(2) We must pay attention to paving the way for proper performance in study and labor training. First, it is a question of scale of production. With too little amount of labor involved, students can get no benefit from it. But if the production front extends too far and wide, time for study can hardly be assured. Guided by the need of students' ideological transformation and the demand for gradual self-sufficiency in grain, oil, meats, vegetables and other supplies, we gradually put the scale of production under control. We have also set up theoretical tutorship teams. On the basis of conscientious reading and study by students themselves and a campaign to help and learn from one another, necessary tutoring is given.

(3) Campus training must be combined with off-campus training. In making arrangements for study and labor, we should include open-door

school-running as part of the plan. For tempering on the forefront of the three major revolutionary struggles in the countryside and re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants. We transferred last year over 500 students in separate groups over different periods to neighboring production teams to participate in the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in basic-level units and combine study with labor and mass work. Splendid results were obtained in stimulating the students' ideological revolutionization.

Read and Study To Raise Consciousness of Line Struggle

In the cadres' school should students seriously carry out reading and study? How should they read and study? After a course of practice, we have gradually come to understand this problem and unify our awareness.

At the outset, some comrades of our leading squad lacked an adequate understanding of the significance of reading and study. They held that one feature of the cadres' school was to give cadres a relatively concentrated period of time for participation in labor. All they needed to do was to do well in labor. They were afraid that emphasis on reading and study would lead to the mistake of "reading behind closed doors." Later, they studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Seriously read and study and have a good grasp of Marxism." They also participated in the struggle for the criticism of revisionism and rectification. It was unanimously realized that labor participation was one big feature of the cadres' school and that the erroneous tendency to "study behind closed doors" in departure from reality urgently called for prevention. This did not mean that the cadres school might show lack of seriousness in reading and study. Without reading and studying conscientiously how could we strengthen the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and enhance consciousness in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line? With awareness unified, we strengthened leadership over study in the whole school.

With regard to the question of how to read and study and how to integrate theory with practice, we once followed a tortuous road under the influence of pragmatism and formalism practiced by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. For instance, a student who was an old cadre in the past was slow in opening his mouth and careful in making his way in the face of line struggle. After he joined the revolutionary committee, he was still wary and timid and dared not show his own attitude when something happened. This should have been the main problem to be solved after he joined the cadres' school. But it was not laid hold of. When he first entered the school, he linked one incident in real life with an account of his understanding about reading. We took it as a typical example combining reading with practice. We let him address a general meeting and made a literary and art program of his understanding as a subject of publicity. This aroused the criticism of students. These comrades pointed out that for those in the lead who refrained from guiding students to link study with the major questions of right and wrong in class struggle and line struggle

and focused attention on only those trivial concrete things in the name of "a line analysis," we actually broke away from the line "paying more attention to sesame than to water melons." Later, the leadership of the team taught this student to link his experiences and lessons in line struggle with conscientious study. He raised his consciousness in execution and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He showed the courage to fight erroneous tendencies.

After this enlightening incident and the unfolding of a penetrating criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, we came to understand that in reading and study, we must lay the emphasis on Marxist standpoint, viewpoints and methods. In linking theory with practice, we should chiefly lay the emphasis on line struggle problems. To guide everyone's efforts toward a higher line struggle consciousness, we stressed in study the following several combinations: combining the study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works with the study of the history of the international communist movement and the history of inner-Party two-line struggle; combining reading and study with the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism; combining reading and study with a summing-up of one's own experiences, positive and negative, in line struggle.

Put Politics in Command and Take Up Proper Labor Lessons

Guided by the goal of transforming students' thinking in organizing students' participation in productive labor, we must doggedly put proletarian politics in command. Chairman Mao teaches, "Through participation in collective productive labor, cadres maintain the widest and constant and close ties with the laboring people. This is a major thing of a fundamental nature under the socialist system. It helps overcome bureaucratism and guards against revisionism and dogmatism." This teaching incisively underlines the aims and significance of cadres' participation in labor. It is a fundamental guideline for our doggedly placing proletarian politics in command and taking up proper labor lessons.

How can we work toward this end? This calls for the organization of students to integrate labor with the study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. We cannot relax in linking labor with reading and study for no other reason than to oppose formalism and pragmatism in study. Only through studying theory can we raise perceptional to rational knowledge and give an effective stimulation to the transformation of world outlook. Through sheer devotion to labor without the guidance of revolutionary theory, we cannot cultivate a proletarian world outlook. Nor can we raise line struggle consciousness. In giving labor lessons, we focused on the following several points in guiding students to read and study and raise their awareness:

(1) We guided students through labor to strengthen their thinking and feelings toward the laboring people and foster the idea of wholehearted service to the people.

A student was for many years the director of a hsien after liberation. Because he put on the airs of an official, he passed several times on his down-to-the-countryside missions the village where he once hauled things for the landlords without taking a look at the class brothers who once shared the same hardships and the same enemies with him. After joining the cadres' school, he cast himself in the role of an ordinary laborer. Picking up the hoe and the pick, he aroused again the proletarian feelings in himself. We further led him to study Chairman Mao's various teachings including, "We Communists don't want to be officials but want to make revolution." Looking back over the changes in his thinking and feelings in the past two decades and more, he deeply felt that it was the bourgeois idea of an "official" that separated him from his class brothers and eroded the concept in his mind of serving the people. He spent his holidays in the village where he once worked. He took the initiative to review his own ideological changes before the poor and lower-middle peasants. He was hailed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

(2) We led students through labor to study revolutionary traditions and foster the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle.

In production and construction, the cadres' school laid emphasis on self-reliance. Meanwhile, students were organized for such meaningful activities as excavating vaults, recalling Yenan, hauling water for poor and lower-middle peasants, etc. Education was conducted in revolutionary traditions and in struggle amidst hardship.

A student formerly won the glorious title of a combat hero from the army units on three occasions. Later, he gradually shed the revolutionary old traditions. In the "May 7" cadres' school, the militant life of hard struggle left him much touched ideologically. He restudied Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must make comrades maintain continuously the style of fighting amidst hardship." He came to understand that to carry on and develop the Party's fine tradition of hard struggle was a major thing bearing on the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. In labor, he consciously fostered the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death." He led a class in digging wells. When an earthwork collapse threatened, he took the lead in getting down to the well. In disregard of the danger involved, he put things to rights. Through doing labor at the lower level, this comrade underwent a tremendous change in his spiritual outlook.

(3) We led the students through labor to purge the idealist spirit and foster the materialist concept of history.

Through linking labor with the study of philosophy, the broad masses of students strengthened such viewpoints as "Practice first," "The masses are the real heroes," etc. The style of getting down to earth and penetrating into the world of reality was cultivated.

Two students were vice chairmen of two hsien revolutionary committees, both in charge of agricultural production. The two hsien each had around 10,000 hsiang (乡) of paddy fields. The teams entrusted their class with the planting of rice on one hsiang as an experimental plot. They felt very confident about it. However, in fixing a proper pool of water for seedlings, an argument broke out between the two. Due to the absence of much wind experienced by him in Holung hsien, one was for the setting up of only one wind barrier. But in the light of the windy weather experienced by him in Huich'un hsien, the other suggested the creation of two barriers. They became deadlocked in debate and turned to the poor and lower-middle peasants for advice. The old peasants said, "Here is a mountainous area. The wind blows in from all directions. The best course is to set up four wind barriers." They studied Chairman Mao's writings on opposition to subjectivism and one-sidedness and superficiality. They came to understand that to ignore practice and subjectively borrow experience from other areas was a manifestation of idealism. Thereafter, they more humbly looked into realities and learned from the masses. They had an initial grasp of the experience of growing rice in the area of Ch'ingkou.

- By the Revolutionary Committee of the Ch'ingkou "May 7" Cadres' School of the Revolutionary Committee of Kirin Province

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METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

Excellent Situation on China's Metallurgical Front

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 1, 1972)

Guided by the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th Congress," and following the in-depth development of the education in ideology and political line, the broad masses of workers, cadres and engineering and technical personnel on China's metallurgical front are high in spirit and united in battle, and an excellent situation has appeared in revolution and production.

In the first quarter of this year, the production of steel in China has shown a great increase over the corresponding period last year. Steel increased by 15.6 percent, iron by 18.5 percent, iron ore by 13.5 percent and rolled steel by 19 percent. The quality in many enterprises has also improved and there is an increase in variety as well as a lowering of cost and consumption.

In various steel mills such as Anshan Steel Works, Penhsi Steel Works, Ma-anshan Steel Works, Capital Steel Company, Tientsin Steel Works, Shanghai Steel Works and Peking Steel Works as well as such major enterprises as Dairen Steel Mills, Fushun Steel Mills, Tsitsihar Steel Mills and Tayeh Steel Mills have all fulfilled the state quota for the first quarter. Local medium and small steel enterprises in Kansu, Kirin, Liaoning, Shantung, Kiangsi, Kwangsi, Honan and Szechwan have all overfulfilled the state target for the production of steel, iron and ore for the first quarter this year. These local medium and small steel enterprises are increasingly demonstrating their powerful vitality. The victorious situation in the entire metallurgical front is continuing to advance and develop.

The broad masses of workers on China's metallurgical front have conscientiously summed up the experience of last year and at the beginning of this year, continued to grasp vigorously the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and launched an in-depth education in ideology and political line. Last year the broad masses of workers on China's metallurgical front had with reference to the history of the struggle between the two lines in the steel industry, launched a repudiate-revisionism rectification, vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and raised the awareness of line struggle. All this year, they have in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," further unfolded a revolutionary great criticism and repudiation in conjunction with reading and study.

At the same time, the Party committees and the revolutionary committees of the various mills, mines and enterprises have, in conjunction with the concrete conditions of their own unit, adopted numerous forms of talking repeatedly to the workers on the excellent current situations both within and outside the country, the great political significance of fulfilling

the target of steel production and the wisdom and strength of the workers to rouse further the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers. They are determined to produce more steel for the Chinese revolution and for the world revolution.

Beginning this year, the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex, one of the big industrial bases for iron and steel production in China, has improved on the quality of its pig iron, ingot steel and rolled steel over the previous year. The output of steel and pig iron for the first quarter has also shown a greater increase over that of the corresponding period last year. This spring, a fine situation in sustained production-increase has appeared in the metallurgical system in Tientsin. The production value of metallurgical enterprises in Shanghai has shown an increase of 12.5 percent over that of the corresponding period last year.

Workers of the Ma-anshan Iron and Steel Complex have with the help of leading members from the CCP Ma-anshan Municipal Committee and the municipal revolutionary committee, carried out a penetrating line education. By regularly grasping weak links in production, they have in the first quarter fulfilled 26.6 percent of the production target of the year for steel, 26 percent of the target for iron, 26.7 percent of the target for ore, 24.7 percent of the target for rolled steel and 25.5 percent of the target for coke. The quality of principal products has also improved over the corresponding period last year.

In line education, leading members at various levels have regarded the setting up of an overall idea as an important part of the content for further provoking a high sense of revolutionary responsibility among their staff. The workers have consciously linked up the development of the metallurgical industry with the speeding up of socialist revolution and construction in China and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and by establishing lofty aspirations and energetically overcoming difficulties, voluntarily shouldered more responsibilities.

The workers in the mines have continued to criticize and repudiate the reactionary policy of "grasping the center to lead the two sides" advanced by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, discussed the great importance of mining development to the development of the metallurgical industry, strengthened the all-round concept, and raised the consciousness of making battle on a grand scale in the mines. Some of the mining workers have, in the manner of iron man Wang Chin-hsi who showed neither fear of hardship nor fatigue, stepped up mining construction. In the steping up of mining construction, the local medium and small mines have brought their greater potential into play. In the first quarter of this year, the medium and small mines have fulfilled the target of the year by 27.3 percent which represents an increase of 56.8 percent over the corresponding figure last year.

The Party committees of mining enterprises everywhere have in conjunction with line education conscientiously implemented the Party's policy of uniting with and educating the majority of cadres and engineering

and technical personnel and uniting with and educating the broad masses of working people. Members of the Party committee of quite a number of units have gone deep into the basic level, and by holding discussion meetings with the old workers, the new workers, the engineering and technical personnel as well as the children who could be reformed through education and listening to their views on how the policy could be further implemented, conscientiously summed up the experience in the implementation of the policy.

The Party committee of the Tayeh Steel Mill, leading the masses in the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's teaching "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient" has eliminated interferences from the "Left" and the Right, firmly drawn the line of distinction between the two different properties of the contradiction, and by showing concern for the cadres and the engineering and technical personnel politically, helping them ideologically and supporting them in their work, mobilized their activism and pushed revolution and production forward. The production of steel and rolled steel in the first quarter has overfulfilled severally the production targets by 4.7 percent and 22.2 percent respectively.

In the "In industry learn from Tach'ing" mass movement, the Party committee at various levels on the metallurgical front have further strengthened leadership over enterprise management. Since the beginning of this year, they have organized the broad mass of staff, with reference to the reality of the enterprise, to study conscientiously the "Anshan Constitution" personally endorsed by Chairman Mao as well as relevant teachings, criticized the fallacies of "regulations are useless," and "regulations are omnipotent," studied the "three olds and four stricts" of the Tach'ing Oilfields and further established and invigorated reasonable rules and regulations.

The No. 1 Steel Mill of the Penhsi Iron and Steel Complex, because of having strengthened enterprise management, has in the first quarter of this year fulfilled the production target of principal products ahead of schedule. The quality of the products has also shown a greater improvement over the corresponding period last year. The acceptance rate for pig iron has reached 99.78 percent and the consumption of raw materials has also been lowered.

* * *

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Peking Warmly Celebrates May Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1972)

pressing ahead along the line of unity for victory of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party and filled with feelings of proletarian internationalism, workers and other revolutionary people today warmly celebrated international labour day together with foreign friends in peking at gala parties in parks and other places.

chinese party and state leaders comrades chou en-lai, tung pi-wu, chu teh, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, chi teng-kuei and li ten-sheng joined the masses and foreign friends in the celebrations.

more than 4,000 foreign guests from the five continents took part in the celebrations. among them were samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; the romanian government military delegation led by comrade emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the romanian socialist republic; comrades-in-arms from heroic albania and korea; vietnamese, cambodian and lao comrades-in-arms who hold aloft the banner of struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation; palestinian and other arab fighters who persist in the struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression; friends from asian, african and latin american countries which resolutely oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and fight to defend national independence and state sovereignty; workers and young friends from japan and the u.s.a.; and experts from various countries who are helping china with her socialist construction. diplomatic envoys of various countries to china also took part in the celebrations.

peking today was festively decorated with red flags fluttering over all streets and lanes. gala parties continued the whole day at the working people's palace of culture, the chungshan park, the summer palace and other places, where workers, commune members, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, red guards, government functionaries and revolutionary intellectuals joyously converged and hundreds of worker-peasant-soldier amateur troupes and professional art companies gave revolutionary theatrical performances on the dozens of stages improvised for the occasion. the colourful programmes portrayed china's successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and extolled the militant unity and magnificent victories of the people of the world in their fight against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. they also demonstrated the firm determination of the chinese people under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao to carry out the line of the ninth party congress and unite to win still greater victories.

foreign guests were warmly welcomed wherever they went. holiday greetings were exchanged and celebrations held

together. the artists of the albanian ballet troupe and friends from some other countries presented revolutionary theatrical performances. the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers said they were very glad that friends from various countries joined them in celebrating this red-letter day and this was an inspiration to them. they pledged to learn from the people of various countries their revolutionary spirit, strengthen their revolutionary unity and militant friendship with them and firmly support the proletariat and all the oppressed people and nations of the world in their just struggle.

ball games and gymnastics performances were held in the peking workers' stadium, the capital indoor stadium and other sports centres. modern revolutionary peking operas, ballets and other theatrical items were staged in the theatres. cinemas gave extra shows and a number of the films were shown for the first time.

representatives of compatriots in hongkong and macao and patriotic overseas chinese also took part in the celebrations.

National-Wide May Day Celebrations in China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1972)

joyous and triumphant over their victories, china's workers and other working people of all nationalities yesterday carried out varied activities in celebration of may first international labour day which marks the unity for struggle of the proletariat and other working people of the world. in high morale, they expressed their determination to unite still more closely and win new and still greater victories under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao.

leading members of the party, government and army in various parts of china joined the local people in the festivity.

many foreign friends now visiting china, foreign seamen at chinese ports and foreign trainees and students joined the chinese people of all nationalities in various places in joyous celebrations.

the chinese cities and countryside were a scene of jubilation and an atmosphere of revolutionary vigor and unity for struggle prevailed everywhere. simultaneous with the gala celebrations held in peking, mass festive activities were organized in shangnai, tientsin, various provinces and autonomous regions. the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals carried red flags, beat drums and cymbals, and sang revolutionary songs such as the "internationale", "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman", and "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention". they shouted slogans: "workers of all countries, unite exclamation the

proletariat and the oppressed people and nations throughout the world, unite exclamation" "long live great marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation" "long live the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation" "long live the victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation" and "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation"

flying red flags and resounding with songs, shanghai was alive with festivities. shanghai's workers with a glorious revolutionary tradition pushed the revolution and production forward as they heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as a result of education in ideology and political line.

they set record in total industrial output value in the first quarter of this year, and went on to achieve new successes in april. filled with triumphant joy, the workers celebrated may day at various workers' palaces of culture and parks together with poor and lower-middle peasants, people's liberation army commanders and fighters, red guards, government functionaries and other city residents.

in tientsin, the workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary cadres and intellectuals held extensive celebrations on the banks of the haiho river. veteran workers in the industrial district of santiaosnih recalled how they lived like beasts of burden before liberation. they were effusive in discussing china's great victories since liberation, specially since the cultural revolution in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. this filled them with determination to carry forward the glorious tradition of the chinese working class and make more contributions to the socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

while celebrating the festival, the working people acclaimed the great success in carrying out education in ideology and political line. they conscientiously studied the three basic principles put forward by chairman mao "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire."

cadres at county level and above now attending a study class in shenyang, liaoning province, northeast china, met to exchange experience in reading works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. they said these three basic principles are a summation of the historical experience of our party in the struggle between the two lines over the past fifty years and a powerful ideological weapon for exposing and criticizing liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and distinguishing genuine from sham marxism. they said that they would study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought still harder, deepen the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, constantly raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, and lead the masses in advancing victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

factory workers and miners throughout the country studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, summed up historical experience in the struggle between the two lines, criticized the fallacies peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and condemned their counter-revolutionary crimes.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members pledged to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies more consciously, push ahead the mass movement to learn from tachai, and win fresh victories in revolution and production.

in celebrating international labour day, armymen and civilians throughout the country declared that they would go ahead under the guidance of the line of unity for victory set by the ninth party congress, conscientiously carry out the party's proletarian policies, unite with all forces that can be united, bring all positive factors into play, continue to do a good job in struggle-criticism-transformation and fulfil the fundamental task still better of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the grass-roots units.

in their national costumes, the people of various nationalities in inner mongolia, sinkiang, tibet, kwangsi, ningsia and yunnan played national musical instruments and hailed the tremendous victories made in china's socialist revolution and construction, the great victories for chairman mao's revolutionary line and his policy on nationalities and the unprecedented great unity of the people of all nationalities in the country. the commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. unit stationed in taerhan mao mingan joint banner of the inner mongolian autonomous region had get-togethers and forums with local commune members. the armymen and commune members together studied chairman mao's teaching "the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army; the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country." there prevailed on the grassland a warm atmosphere of the army cherishing the people and the people supporting the army.

in celebrating may day, the chinese people voiced their determination to advance victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line and win new and still greater victories.

several thousand representatives from factories, mines and other enterprises in nanking held a mobilization meeting on the eve of may day. they decided to increase production and practise economy by improving quality, increasing quantity and variety and lowering consumption.

many workers on may day work shifts made new achievements. workers on the first shift at the kailan coal mines set a record for night shift output yesterday.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the kuoli production brigade in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region near the china-viet nam border held forums on the eve of the festival. they discussed the excellent situation at home and abroad, and pledged to carry forward the spirit of proletarian internationalism, and do still better in grasping revolution and promoting production in support of the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. unit on the fukien front and local militiamen had a joint military training on the red-letter day. they were determined to do their part in liberating china's sacred territory taiwan province.

Jubilant May Day Celebrations in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1972)

filled with revolutionary pride, peking's workers and other sections of the people today held gala parties to celebrate may first, international labour day which is the festival of unity for struggle of the proletariat and labouring people of the world. they are courageously advancing along the line of unity for victory laid down at the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party. they hailed the tremendous victories won in china's great proletarian cultural revolution and her socialist construction, as well as those won in the world people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

peking marked the festival in an excellent domestic and international situation. the city was permeated with the proletarian internationalist spirit and an atmosphere of close-knit unity and revolutionary vigour. tienanmen gate, hung with a huge portrait of the great leader chairman mao, looked magnificent. on the eastern and western sides of tienanmen square stood the big portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin. a giant slogan in front of the monument to the people's heroes read: "unite to win still greater victories exclamation" it was flanked by four slogan towers inscribed with "long live may first, international labour day exclamation" "long live marxism exclamation" "long live leninism exclamation" and "long live mao tsetung thought exclamation"

red flags streamed over streets and lanes of the city. thousands upon thousands of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals flocked to various parks and public places for a wide variety of celebrations. people heartily cheered the great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. they praised the great, glorious and correct communist party of china, and from the bottom of their hearts wished the great leader chairman mao a long, long life.

joining in the celebrations were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; tung pi-wu, chu teh, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members, and chi teng-kuei and li teh-sheng, alternate members, of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; fu tso-yi and pebala gelieh-namje, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference;

wu teh, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and others. they attended the gala parties in the parks or watched sports and theatrical performances together with the masses and foreign friends. members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee chiang ching, hsu-shih-yu and chen hsi-lien attended the may day celebrations in kwangchow, nanking and shenyang respectively.

comrades and friends from the five continents today took part in the festivities with the people of peking. among them were: samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the romanian socialist republic, and the romanian government military delegation he is leading; mantho bala, vice-minister of education and culture and chairman of the arts and culture committee of albania, and the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of the albanian people's republic he is leading; comrades-in-arms from heroic korea; comrades-in-arms from viet nam, laos and cambodia holding aloft the banner of struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation; fighters from palestine and arab countries persisting in the struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression; friends from asian, african and latin american countries resolutely fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty; workers and young friends from japan and the united states; and experts from various countries who are helping china with her socialist construction, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

today, the peking working people's palace of culture, chungshan park, the summer palace, and other places were bedecked with multi-coloured banners and resounded with the beating of drums and gongs. several hundred thousand people took part in the garden parties there. everywhere rang the strains of "the internationale", "the east is red", "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" and "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention". selected scenes and episodes from model revolutionary theatrical works and other plays, music, dances, ballads and acrobatics were presented by more than 400 amateur troupes and professional art companies. football and basketball games and gymnastics performances were held in the peking workers' stadium, the capital indoor stadium and other sports centres. theatres and cinemas also put on their own programmes for the festival. the celebrations continued till the evening. many patriotic compatriots from hongkong and macao and patriotic overseas chinese now in peking marked the festival with peking people.

the celebrations demonstrated the political situation of unity and liveliness in the capital as a result of education in ideology and political line. following chairman mao's teaching "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place", cadres and workers, peasants and soldiers in the capital take three basic principles as vital content in criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and in

education in political line. the principles are: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" they have conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, further criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other swindlers, and raised their ability to distinguish genuine from sham marxism and their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. some members of the peking municipal party committee now attending a study class in the history of the struggle between the two lines within the party joined the celebrations with the masses today. they said that the marxist revolutionary theory and the history of the struggle between the two lines within the party made them realize more clearly that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." they said: "we will always advance triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line."

the workers and staff of the peking february seventh rolling stock plant, the nankou rolling stock parts plant and the peking railway sub-administration conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in close connection with revolutionary mass criticism and criticize the idealist historical viewpoint of "history is made by heroes" peddled by liu shao-chi and other swindlers. today, workers, cadres and technicians from these enterprises sang "the internationale" which tells the truth that the slaves are the makers of history. they expressed their revolutionary ideal in singing "let each stand in his place exclamation the internationale shall be the human race." worker-peasant-soldier students of more than 40 nationalities from the central institute for nationalities, dressed in their national costumes, sang and danced to show their love for the party and chairman mao and to praise the revolutionary unity of all nationalities under the wise leadership of chairman mao.

filled with triumphant joy, workers of the capital put on a variety of theatrical items in parks, highlighting the great victories of the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". deepening the mass movement to learn from tachai and implementing the principle "grasp revolution, promote production", the city's workers set an all-time record in total industrial output value in the first four months of this year.

commune members on peking's outskirts, who have reaped rich harvests ten years in a row, today sang and danced to express their determination to continue to deepen the mass movement to learn from tachai and to win another good harvest this year.

the masses and cadres on all fronts were determined to fulfil the fighting tasks set at the ninth party congress.

commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air force units of the chinese people's liberation army in peking joined the militiamen and the masses in the festivities. the militant songs and dances presented by the commanders and fighters and militiamen voiced the chinese people's determination to implement chairman mao's

revolutionary line on army building, heighten their vigilance, step up preparedness against war, defend the motherland, be ready at all times to wipe out the enemy intruders, and to liberate china's sacred territory of taiwan province.

peking workers and other working people, with their merry songs and dances and cheers, greeted comrades and friends coming from all the five continents. they heartily thanked the people of various countries for their support to the chinese people. they are determined to unite with the people all over the world to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and the power politics of the two superpowers.

the arrival of the artistes of the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of albania at chungshan park touched off cheers of "enver--mao tsetung" and "mao tsetung--enver". it was a scene of profound proletarian internationalism when the comrades-in-arms of china and albania, arm in arm, sang songs together in the park's music hall. they sang such revolutionary albanian and chinese songs as "people of mountain villages cheer enver hoxha", "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "true friends" in warm praise of the great friendship and militant unity established between the peoples of china and albania in their protracted common struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. holiday makers from the red star china-korea friendship people's commune warmly asked korean comrades-in-arms to sit by them and watch theatrical items. they chatted heartily about the blood-cemented militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples and assured each other that the two peoples would always unite and fight and win victory together in their joint struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. people warmly greeted the vietnamese, lao and cambodian comrades-in-arms who come from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. aggression. they warmly hailed the brilliant victories won by the three indochinese peoples in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. in one of the parks, worker-peasant amateur singers sang the vietnamese song "viet nam-china" to welcome vietnamese comrades-in-arms, who in turn sang the praise of the friendship between the two peoples. when the delegation of the patriotic detachments of romania led by maj. general paul marinescu went to the summer palace, a theatrical troupe sang "the song of china-romania friendship" to express the hope that this friendship would further grow in the common struggle of the two peoples.

a group of young people in chungshan park warmly conveyed to palestinian comrades-in-arms the firm support of chinese youth for the people of palestine and other arab peoples in their fight against imperialism and israeli zionism. the palestinian comrades-in-arms said happily: "we and the chinese people and the oppressed nations and people the world over are comrades-in-arms fighting in the same trench. we the palestinian people will persist in the fight. victory belongs to us." when friends from algeria, the congo, sudan and other african countries joined the holiday makers, a theatrical troupe sang the song "excellent revolutionary situation throughout the world" to hail the tremendous victories won by the people in asia, africa and latin america in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. after watching revolutionary theatrical items given by peking railway workers, members

of the japan-china friendship workers' study group went on stage and joined the chinese railway workers in singing "the internationale". they then shouted "workers of all countries, unite exclamation" and "people of the world, unite exclamation" the holiday makers warmly welcomed friends from peru, chile and other latin american countries, which are putting up a resolute struggle to defend the right over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea and their national resources. a chilean friend said: "we are very glad to celebrate may day in china. we are immensely inspired by the fact that our struggle to protect our rights enjoys firm support from the chinese people". friends of "the u.s. solidarity delegation with the chinese people" toured the summer palace. they conveyed to the crowds the cordial regards of the american working class for the chinese working class. one of the holiday makers told the american friends: "the american people is a great people and the chinese and american peoples should be friends for ever."

everywhere there were scenes vividly reflecting the friendship and unity of the chinese people with the people the world over.

MODEL WORKER

Model Worker Makes New Contributions

(NCNA-English Changchun, May 1, 1972)

li chuan-chiang, who was elected a model worker before the cultural revolution, has been improving the technique of vegetable oil production over the past two decades. he is now an engineer and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the szuping vegetable oil plant of northeast china's kirin province.

one of his improvements is a sunflower-seed separator, china's first. this machine can separate the shell from kernel, leaving the shell with only 0.1 per cent of the kernel.

a three-in-one group composed of workers, cadres and technicians was formed to make the separator. the plant had an old machine that was not efficient. the group led by li chuan-chiang studied the machine and made more than one hundred experiments. combining revolutionary zeal with a scientific approach, they transformed the machine into a separator in four months.

when they tried their improved machine, li chuan-chiang found bits of kernels in the shells. with a high sense of responsibility and determination to keep making progress, he and his workmates added an attachment to the machine. a state test showed the separator was up to advanced technical standards.

when asked about his achievements, li chuan-chiang says modestly: "well, i've done very little. to win honour for the party and chairman mao, there is much to be done exclamation" when he recalled his joy at seeing the great leader chairman mao on 16 occasions, he says in deep emotion: "in the old society, i was a boy treated like a beast of burden. with the country's liberation, i became a master of the state. i was admitted into the chinese communist party and elected delegate to the national people's congress as well as a model worker. i owe all this to chairman mao and the leadership of the communist party exclamation"

son of poor peasants in east china's shantung province, li chuan-chiang went begging at the age of eight with his parents when a flood drove the family to northeast china. his father was forced to sell a five-year-old son. li chuan-chiang worked as a swineherd at 11, then a rickshaw puller and then became a worker in an oil pressing mill, all along savagely exploited and oppressed by the landlords and capitalists.

he has worked since liberation conscientiously to raise the rate of oil extraction of soyabeans. he closely studied every process and constantly improved the method to raise the rate step by step. gradually he worked out advanced methods that raised the rate from the 8-9 per cent by manual pressing before liberation to 14 per cent.

but li chuan-chiang was not satisfied. he told himself that manual labour must be replaced by machinery to decrease labour intensity. he proposed to experiment with a method of solvent extraction.

his proposal won support from the party organization and the workers.

a new battle to improve equipment started. li chuan-chiang and the workers worked day and night to make eight oil containers two metres high and 1.9 metres in diameter and welded the old containers into mixed containers. they also enlarged the workshop to accommodate big pieces of equipment. they overcame many difficulties and finally mechanized production. output of oil increased from seven to nine kilogrammes per 50 kilogrammes of soya beans and labour intensity was reduced by 70 per cent.

li chuan-chiang attended the national conference of outstanding collectives and workers in socialist construction in 1959 and his workshop became a model unit in the fats and oils industry.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution li chuan-chiang has worked with increasing enthusiasm. at his suggestion, the kirin provincial revolutionary committee decided to renovate all the equipment in the province's 24 fats and oils plants and invited him to head the new technical innovations group. he helped these plants mechanize production in the past year and more. the plants can now produce 5,000 more tons of oil for the state every year.

in the past twenty years and more, he and other workers have found ways to extract a large amount of oil from a dozen wild plants and maize cobs and rice bran. the workers call him "a veteran/model worker who keeps making new contributions".

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Peking Workers March Ahead

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1972)

rallying round the central committee of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao, the workers of peking are making big strides with strong fighting will along the line of unity for victory of the ninth party congress. they have been conscientiously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work.

the great leader chairman mao says: "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." he teaches: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire."

the one million workers of peking resolutely respond to chairman mao's call and are reading and studying assiduously. they have launched a movement for education in ideology and political line, which ensures success in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. since the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, the city's eight industrial bureaus, the peking railway sub-bureau and the bureaus of communications and building have run cadre study classes. in these classes more than ten thousand leading cadres from bureaus and plants studied "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha program", "the civil war in france", "anti-duhring", "materialism and empirio-criticism", "the state and revolution" and other marxist and leninist works, as well as chairman mao's philosophic works and instructions.

at the same time, the leadership has paid keen attention to tens of thousands of worker study groups. the workers and staff members studied well in the peking general knitwear mill, the peking hsinhua printing house, the "february seventh" rolling stock plant, the peking nankou rolling stock parts plant, the peking no. 3 chemical works, the peking peichiao timber mill and other factories and mines. in the light of the international communist movement and the struggle between the two lines within our party over the past 50 years, they deepened criticism of idealist apriorism, of the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the reactionary theory of productive forces peddled by liu shao-chi and other swindlers. they denounced the political swindlers for trying to split the party and spread mountain-stronghold mentality, to change the party's line and policies, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. in this way the workers and cadres have raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism. they can carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies more consciously. they bear the whole situation in mind, strengthen unity and promote the excellent situation.

party organizations at various levels in the capital's industry and communications led the masses in carrying out the party's policies towards the cadres and the intellectuals and governing the struggle against the enemy. as a result, they united all the masses that can be united with and attacked and isolated a handful of

die-hard class enemies. this strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat. implementation of the party's policies greatly strengthened the unity among the workers, cadres and technicians. steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution, a great number of old cadres are now working with ever greater revolutionary vigor at their new posts. technicians have integrated themselves with workers and made new achievements in their work. veteran workers have constantly scored new successes, serving as a backbone in grasping revolution and promoting production. large numbers of young workers are up-and-coming, with the attention of the party. an excellent situation has emerged on the industrial, communication and construction fronts.

under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the ninth party congress, the workers in the chinese capital bear in mind chairman mao's teaching "we should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account" and try their best to fulfil the state plans. peking was assigned in the first quarter this year an additional task of trial-producing a major product of the machine-building industry. workers fulfilled the task 20 days ahead of schedule thanks to their hard work and close co-ordination.

taking the interests of the whole into account, party organizations in the metallurgical, coal, machine-building, instruments and meters, light and building industries have sent many cadres and veteran workers to support industrial construction in inland areas. they have also shipped a huge amount of equipment and instruments there.

peking workers have tried hard to aid agriculture. this has promoted unity of workers and peasants and strengthen their alliance. in the past few years more than 200 teams with veteran workers as the core have helped communes on the peking outskirts set up or extend the network of farm-machine repairs. with the aid of electric-power departments, all production brigades in 14 districts and counties on the outskirts are supplied with electricity. transportation departments give priority to materials for agricultural use. building departments pay attention to using less or no farmland for capital construction. other departments have produced more walking-tractors, chemical fertilizer, insecticides and irrigation and drainage equipment, and small chemical fertilizer equipment for county-run factories.

in socialist co-ordination, factories and mines make overall planning and proper arrangement. with help from other places, capital construction departments last year completed over 72 major projects, including an iron mine in chienan county.

peking now makes more than 120 kinds of machine tools as against some 40 before the cultural revolution. it produces 85 per cent of the standardized machine parts as against 43 per cent. starting from scratch, peking bearings plants now produce annually several million sets of bearings of three hundred and more specifications. the output of generating units last year equalled the total in the previous decade. all this increases peking's production capacity and provides a solid basis for aiding other areas.

under the leadership of party organizations at various levels, peking's workers are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, work hard, and unite still more closely to win new and greater victories under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

More Industrial Workers in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, May 1, 1972)

tibet autonomous region now has 60,000 industrial workers, mostly tibetans, as against 40,000 before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

this is an achievement of the chinese communist party's policy on minority nationalities, and reflects the rapid growth of industry on the "roof of the world" which was still under serfdom in the recent past.

quite a number of outstanding workers have been elected to leading posts or admitted into the chinese communist party during the cultural revolution. workers of different nationalities in tibet contribute to the country's socialist revolution and construction in close unity.

the tibetan people have worked hard and self-reliantly since liberation to build new industrial bases in lhasa, lincnih, chamdo and other places. factories directly serving agriculture, animal husbandry and the needs of the people have been set up in loka, shigatse and nagchuka. several hundred small factories and coal or iron mines dot the region. heavy industrial products include small power generating units, sulfuric acid, cement and other building materials, industrial and mining equipment and farm machinery. among light industrial products there are cotton and woolen textiles, matches, paper, glass and glassware, batteries, soap and milk powder. in addition, tibet has a number of printing houses, sugar refineries, tanneries and pharmaceutical plants.

the tibetan workers, like their brothers and sisters of other nationalities in china, are constantly raising their political consciousness through the study of chairman mao's works. a down-trodden blacksmith in the past, ahwangtochi is now chairman of the revolutionary committee of a factory in lhasa and a member of the factory party branch. he works alongside the workers while performing his duties. his exemplary deeds inspire others to seize one victory after another in revolution and production.

most of the tibetan members of the no. 603 drilling team had no experience in geological prospecting when the team was set up. they drew confidence from chairman mao's teaching "learn warfare through warfare". with the help of experienced workmates they managed to drill four wells

in a matter of two months with a total footage of 1,000 metres and learned basic skills through work. the cores they extracted were up to state standard. the team is now an advanced collective.

the tibetan and han workers defied the capricious weather and frequent snow storms in building the tungfeng mine 4,800 metres above sea level. extraction kept pace with construction as the state badly needed the ore.

COAL MINING

China's Coal Mines Guarantee Safety and Welfare Benefits

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 1, 1972)

fushun, one of china's major coal centres, pays full attention to the safety and welfare benefits of the miners while developing production.

the fushun coal mines in northeast china were plundered by japanese imperialism for 40 years. floods, fire, gas explosion, cave-in and other accidents were commonplace at that time. during the 29 years from 1916 to 1944, more than 250,000 miners were killed or injured, according to an incomplete record.

with the founding of new china, the mines returned to the hands of the people. they strictly observe the principle of "safe operation" laid down by the state and regard the prevention of accidents as a must in planning long-term development and current production.

as a precaution against gas explosion, for example, the state earmarks funds for drawing off underground gas long before a mine is opened and the gas is used in the chemical industry or as fuel. in the past decade, more than 30 million yuan have been used for this purpose alone in the fushun mines. at the same time the state has devoted much manpowr and material to changing the irrational lay-out of the mines and removing the hidden dangers created by the predatory and anarchic way of mining in the old society, so that the mines are operated in a socialist planned way.

factories and a research institute were set up in the fushun mines to study safety precautions and produce instruments, safety devices and equipment.

the fushun coal mining research institute set up in 1953 was china's first institution studying safety problems in coal mining. in the past decade and more the state appropriated 20 million yuan to finance its work. the institute now has several hundred scientists and technicians studying safety problems related to gas, ventilation, fire prevention, safety motors, explosives,

opencut mining and multi-use of coal. they have been studying 35 major items over the past two years and achieved important results in 25.

before liberation the fushun mines, like others of the country, lacked safety instruments, devices and equipment. during the 22 post-liberation years, 44 kinds of instruments, devices and equipment, totalling 252,600 pieces, were produced by the fushun safety instruments factory alone. such most-needed devices as gas detectors, dust indicators and other instruments increased year by year. the gas detectors produced in the past five years were more than treble the total in the ten years before the cultural revolution.

medical care is free for the miners as well as for all other industrial workers in china; it is provided at half rate for their dependents. the state pays 80 per cent of the food costs for hospitalized miners who suffered injury at work. retired miners also enjoy free medical care apart from receiving monthly pensions. other welfare benefits include supplies of work clothes, rubber boots, towels and soap, anti-dust and anti-heat facilities and money to ensure good health. measures against occupational diseases include sulphur bath and day-light lamp bath for underground workers, water spray for dust control and regular x-ray check-up. all these have ensured the miners' health.

an old miner who started working at the age of 12 had this to say: "we miners in the dark old days toiled like beasts of burden 13 or 14 hours a day. during my second year in the mine i was allowed to buy a pair of shoes on credit and i worked for over a month and still could not pay off. nowadays, we are warm in winter and comfortable in summer, with all the necessary welfare benefits. we owe all this to the wise leadership of the party and chairman mao, to their great concern for us miners and to the unparalleled superiority of the socialist system."

OIL PRODUCTION

Maoming, China's New Industrial City, Overfulfills First Quarter's Plan

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 2, 1972)

maoming city, a new oil producer in southern china, topped the first quarter's state plan. total industrial output value was 33.5 per cent more than for the same 1971 period. output of gasoline, lubricating oil, heavy oil, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, glycol, iron and steel, cement and motors all surpassed the corresponding period of last year by more than 30 per cent.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees on the industrial front have conducted education in ideology and political line and set off a mass movement

to learn from taching, a national pace-setter in industry, in line with chairman mao's teaching: "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place". this gave full scope to the creativeness of cadres, workers and technicians and propelled both revolution and production.

the oil workers last year produced 50 per cent more crude oil and processed 40.5 per cent more crude oil than in 1970. they fulfilled the first quarter's plan for synthetic petroleum by 28.5 per cent and processed 31 per cent more crude oil than in the same period of last year. output of various kinds of oil increased by a big margin. the workers of the no. 2 chemical plant improved management. output value for the first quarter was 4.8 times that for the same 1971 period. output of artificial wool rose 31 times.

workers and technicians of the maoming thermal power plant improved a power generating unit in early january this year under the guidance of the plant party committee. thanks to their revolutionary enthusiasm and scientific approach and help from other units, they raised the generating capacity 72 per cent over the designed capacity. the city completed more than 20 major technical innovations and items of scientific research in the first quarter of this year.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

East China Province Expands Light Industry

(NCNA-English Hofei, May 2, 1972)

the east china province of anhwei has expanded light industry rapidly during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

total output value last year was 57 per cent more than in 1966, when the cultural revolution started. varying increases in the output of major products were registered in the first quarter of this year, compared with the same 1971 period.

the province can now meet 60 per cent of its light industrial needs, including 25 major items. this follows the establishment or expansion of the textile, paper making, enamel ware, chemical, cigarette making, canning, tanning and other industries.

anhwei guides its work with this teaching of chairman mao's: "for all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality, that is, they must stand wear and tear." an example is the anching cotton textile mill which conducted extensive education among the workers to ensure good quality and instituted a sounder system of quality inspection with veteran workers as the main force. top grade cotton yarn and cloth accounted for 99 and 94 per cent respectively in the first quarter of this year.

many shops and department stores have set up special counters for local manufactured goods, so that the producer hears customers' comments quickly.

production of raw material has developed simultaneously. the production capacity of caustic soda, for instance, has increased more than a dozen fold in the past couple of years.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Inner Mongolia Has More Industrial Workers of Minority Nationalities

(NCNA-English Huhehot, May 2, 1972)

the inner mongolian autonomous region in north china today has 52,000 industrial workers of minority nationalities, a 30-time increase over 1950.

the communist party and chairman mao have shown great attention to the well-being of the minority nationalities. the party and state since liberation have devoted much efforts to developing industry in inner mongolia. the paotow iron and steel company as one of china's major centres of heavy industry took shape during the first five-year plan period between 1953 and 1957. the people of various minority nationalities in the autonomous region have in the past decade and more worked hard and self-reliantly in building up a large number of industrial enterprises covering iron and steel making, coal mining, chemicals, machine building, woollen textile, tanning, meat packing and dairy. party organizations at all levels during the cultural revolution carried out further chairman mao's policies on industry and led the people to build more than 1,100 local industrial enterprises in recent years. workers of mongolian, hui, manchu, tahur, korean, owenke, olunchun and other nationalities have made rapid progress politically and technically.

there were only a few small power plants and flour mills in the region in old china under the reactionary kuomintang rule. this important stockbreeding region even had not a single tannery before liberation.

the industrial city of paotow today has 9,000 minority workers. in the paotow iron and steel company, the minority workers take part in mining and steel rolling and smelting and are on the staff of scientific research institutions. in the regional capital huhehot and chining, haipowan and other rising industrial centres, minority workers are increasing in number.

the party organizations paid great attention to the training of minority workers. the minority workers were organized to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, temper themselves in the three great revolutionary

movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and master skills as quickly as possible. paolichao, formerly a mongolian herdsman, was sent to study in the anshan iron and steel company soon after he came to the paotow iron and steel company. he studied chairman mao's works and steel making technique very hard and made rapid progress politically and technically. he became deputy head of the no. 1 open hearth furnace. he proved himself outstanding in defending chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in the cultural revolution and was elected vice-chairman of the steel plant revolutionary committee and member of the party committee of the paotow iron and steel company. of the 1,200 minority workers in the company, 400 have been promoted to plant or company leading posts.

drawing inspiration from the line of unity for victory set by the ninth party congress, the workers of various nationalities help one another and constantly strengthen their unity. the huhehot no. 2 woollen textile mill has 3,000 workers of mongolian, han, hui, manchu, tatar, korean and tibetan nationalities. not long ago, a woman operator of a roving frame of the spinning workshop fell ill. liu kui-lien, a manchu worker, and lu kuei-fang, a han worker, volunteered to run the frame while fulfilling their own assignments. with the coordinated efforts of the workers of various nationalities, they not only guaranteed normal operation but hit an all-time high in shift output.

FISHING

China's Coastal Areas Report Good Fish Catches

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1972)

china's coastal areas reported an increase of more than 10 per cent in total marine fish catches this spring, compared with the same 1971 period. this was the best spring haul in recent years. large amounts of fish are being supplied in various parts of the country.

through education in ideology and political line, the party organizations at various levels in the fishing areas became more conscious in implementing chairman mao's policies and strengthened leadership over fisheries.

in fukien province, the fishing season came earlier this year than in previous years. drawing on past experience, the fishermen made timely preparations and increased this spring's fish output to 55,000 tons, 28 per cent above the same period last year.

leading cadres in many areas went to grassroots units to direct the operations and work alongside the fishermen. by carrying out party policies, the leading body in the yentai region of shantung province brought the initiative

and creativeness of the fishermen into full play. the amount of black carp caught in the first quarter by two municipalities and one county in the region equalled the whole year's target for their fish production.

progress was also made in fresh water fishery and cultivation of edible sea plants. fukien province cultivated twice as much laver this year as last year. liaoning province caught over 750 tons of fresh water fish from under ice in little more than one month early this year. kiangsu province this year bred fish in some large lakes for the first time. the fish breeding area in the province was extended to 250,000 hectares, an all-time

SHEEP BREEDS

China Improves Sheep Breeds

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1972)

new breeds of fine-wool and medium-wool sheep now account for 20 per cent of all sheep herds in china, as a result of mass efforts by herdsmen, cadres and scientists over the past few years.

these breeds are well fleshed and wooled, hardy and well adapted to environmental conditions. their development is expected to promote the country's woollen textile industry.

china has extensive grasslands and large sheep herds. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the herdsmen criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and resolved to speed up their sheep breeding projects so as to produce more and better wool for the state. special groups composed of herdsmen, cadres and technicians were organized in livestock areas for this purpose. many counties have set up stations to propagate livestock-breeding technique and established foundation stock farms. many communes, production brigades and teams now have scientific research groups.

a large contingent of technicians were trained in practical work. over 34,000 people skilled in sheep improvement have been trained from among herdsmen and educated youths of various nationalities in northwest china's chingnai province in the past few years. they have greatly helped imorove local coarse-wool sheep and develop all-round breeds valued for good wool yields, fine carcasses and wide nutritive and environmental adaptabilities.

the three northeast china provinces of liaoning, kirin and heilungkiang set up special organizations to mobilize the masses and carry out joint projects in breeding fine-wool sheep. they set up a total of 54 breeding farms last year and successfully developed fine-wool breeds

in a fairly short time. the new breeds have become popular in northeast china and other areas.

fine-wool breeds adapted to local conditions have also been developed in sinkiang, kansu and inner mongolia in northwest and north china.

herdsmen in various areas combine revolutionary drive with a scientific approach in this effort. the "may day" breeding farm in inner mongolia, by improving pasturing methods and through selective mating, have succeeded in producing fine-wool sheep which are large, thick-fleshed and have heavy fleeces.

the livestock breeding areas have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work in the campaign to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. they have improved grasslands, opened up new pastures, and set up more and better facilities to protect livestock against natural adversities. in chinghai, the herdsmen put 44,600 hectares more of grassland under irrigation, opened up 12,000 hectares of pastures and enlarged feed crop acreage by 6,000 hectares last year by digging wells, ponds and ditches. at the same time, they put up more sheep folds. all this helped with their breed improvement projects.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

First Friendly Albanian-Chinese Football Match in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 2, 1972)

the chinese youth football team had its first friendly match with the tirana team at the "qemal stafa" stadium here yesterday afternoon. the match was warmly welcomed by the spectators.

present to watch the match were leading comrades of the albanian party and government abdyl kellezi, adil carcani, kadri hazbiu, manush myftiu, ramiz alia, rita marko, spiro koleka, petrit dume, piro dodbiba and xhafer spahiu, as well as foreign minister nesti nase and others.

accompanying the leading comrades of the albanian party and government were liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania and hou chieh, leader of the chinese youth football delegation.

present also were the chinese workers' delegation led by wang hsiu-chen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of shanghai revolutionary workers, and foreign trade union delegations visiting albania.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to albania were also present.

the "qemal stafa" stadium was permeated with an atmosphere of profound friendship and close unity between the sportsmen and people of albania and china. huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, were put up at the stadium together with the national flags of albania and china and red banners. there were slogans reading: "long live the central committee of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha exclamation", "long live the central committee of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung exclamation" and "long live albanian-chinese militant friendship exclamation"

players of the two countries entered the field hand in hand amid music and warm applause. a group of young pioneers presented bouquets to the players. the national anthems of china and albania were played. after the exchange of pennants between the two teams, comrade abdyl kellezi, comrade adil carcani, comrade thoma deliana, minister of education and culture, myqerem fuga, chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of tirana district, and veiz lelo, chairman of the albanian commission of physical culture

and sports, walked to the field, cordially received the players of the two countries and had a photo taken togetner with them. ambassador liu chen-hua and head of the chinese delegation hou chieh were also present on the occasion.

then, the friendly match began. the players of the two countries displayed courage, staunchness, unity and friendship in the 90-minute match. their excellent skill won repeated, warm applause and praises from the spectators.

after its arrival in albania on april 27, the chinese youth football delegation has visited the exhibition on economic and cultural development of the people's republic of albania and the national liberation struggle museum in tirana. minister thoma deliana received the delegation on april 30.

CHINA AND CANADA

Trade Mission of Canadian Importers Association Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1972)

a 63-member trade mission of the canadian importers association led by jean-louis gervais, president of the association, wound up its visit to peking and left here by air for home yesterday via kwangchow.

it was seen off at the airport by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of organizations concerned.

r.f. andrigo, second secretary of the canadian embassy in peking, was present.

the mission arrived in peking on april 29 after attending china's 1972 soring export commodities fair being held in kwangchow. chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu met all members of the mission in kwangchow.

CHINA AND CUBA

Peking Banquet in Honor of Cuban National Gymnastic Team

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the cuban national gymnastic team led by aldides aguilera laboles, chief of the sports activities section of the oriente institute of sports, physical education and recreation.

cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez attended the banquet.

also present were leading members of the host commission and other organizations concerned, including li ching-chuan, wu fan-wu and ma chia-chun, and chinese gymnasts wang wei-chien, liao jun-tien and others.

hosts and guests talked cordially at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. they wished that the friendly exchanges and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and cuba would grow continuously.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Government Aeronautical Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1972)

an aeronautical delegation of the imperial government of ethiopia led by hailu alemayehou, director-general of civil aviation administration of ethiopia, arrived in peking by air today on a visit to china.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by kuang jen-nung, director-general, and ma jen-hui, deputy director-general, of the general administration of civil aviation of china; and leading members of organizations concerned, including chang shu, wang chien-kung, liu chung-fu, hsu pai-ling and hsu hsi-yao.

ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and other diplomatic officials of the ethiopian embassy here were present.

liu yuan-hsiung, deputy director of the international department of the general administration of civil aviation of china, went to shanghai to meet the delegation and accompanied it to peking.

Peking Banquet Honors Ethiopian Government Aeronautical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1972)

kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the aeronautical delegation of the imperial government of ethiopia led by hailu alemayehou, director-general of the civil aviation administration of ethiopia.

ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and diplomatic officials of the ethiopian embassy here attended the banquet.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between china and ethiopia and the people of the two countries. kuang jen-nung and hailu alemayehou made speeches, wishing that the friendship and relations of friendly cooperation between the people of the two countries would grow continuously.

attending the banquet were leading members of the host administration and other departments concerned, including wang hai-ting, chen chieh, ma jen-hui, pai yun, chang shu, wang yueh-hsi, chang yu, chi pao-shu and wang chien-kung.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Delegation of Iraqi Table Tennis Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1972)

a delegation of the iraqi table tennis association led by salim al-jassar, director general of physical education of the ministry of education, arrived here by air today to attend the preparatory meeting for the asian table tennis union and pay a friendly visit to china.

members of the delegation are ausama ameen, president, and latef al-obide, member, of the iraqi table tennis association.

present at the airport to warmly welcome the delegation were sung chung, secretary general of the all-china sports federation and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china; leading members of departments concerned liang cho-hui, hu li-peng, fu chao-lou and hsu tseng-yi; as well as chinese table tennis coach ma chin-pao and players wang wen-jung, chen chin-tang, huang hsi-ping and hsu chien-chin.

also present was basil s. taka, third secretary of the iraqi embassy here.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Delegation of Kuwait Table Tennis Federation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1972)

a delegation of the kuwait table tennis federation arrived here by air today to participate in the preparatory meeting for the asian table tennis union and pay a friendly visit to china. the delegation consists of mubarak hamad al-rashid, secretary, and ali nasser ahmad, member, of the federation.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by sung chung, secretary general of the all-china sports federation and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china; leading members of departments concerned liang cho-hui, hu li-peng, fu chao-tou and chu chia-kun; and chinese table tennis coach ma chin-pao and players wang wen-jung, chen chin-tang, huang hsi-ping and hsu chien-chin.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Writer Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1972)

lebanese writer samia r. toutoungi concluded his visit to peking and left here yesterday to tour nanking, shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

samia r. toutoungi arrived here on april 21. during his stay in peking, he visited factories and schools and toured places of historical interest. end item

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vice Premier Nieh Jung-chen Meets DRVN Government Surveying and Cartography Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1972)

chinese vice-premier nieh jung-chen today met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the government surveying and cartography delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by ngo thuc, director of the surveying and cartography bureau of the d.r.v.n.

present on the occasion were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the d.r.v.n. to china, tan phong, first secretary, and nguyen dinh bang, attache, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

also present were leading members and staff members of organizations concerned, including chang ching-hua, yang teh-jung, lu wei-chao, chao yun-tzu and chung chia-fei.

Vietnamese Surveying and Cartography Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1972)

the government surveying and cartography delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by ngo thuc, director of the bureau of surveying and cartography of the d.r.v.n., concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today. the delegation arrived here by train on april 19.

upon its arrival and departure from peking, the delegation was given a warm welcome and send-off at the railway station by chang ching-hua, director, yang teh-jung, deputy director, of the bureau of serveying and cartography of china, and leading members of organizations concerned including chao yun-tzu and tu feng-kuang.

also present at the station was tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited factories and toured sites of historical interest in peking and talien. wherever the vietnamese comrades-in-arms went, they were warmly welcomed.

Delegation of DRVN Table Tennis Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1972)

a delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic republic of viet nam led by ta quang chien, acting president of the association, arrived here by train today to attend the preparatory meeting for the asian table tennis union and pay a friendly visit to china.

members of the delegation are tran van tri and tran nhat huy, members of the standing committee of the association.

among those present at the railway station to warmly welcome the delegation were sung chung, secretary general of the all-china sports federation and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, and leading members of organizations concerned no chen-liang, wei chien-yen, chao yi-szu and liu ying-chun, as well as table tennis coach yao kuo-chih and players wang wen-hua, lin mei-chun and yu hsiu-ping.

nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrades Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Yao Wen-yuan Continue Talks with Comrade Emil Bodnaras

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1972)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, comrade yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, continued talks here this afternoon with comrade emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the romanian socialist republic. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

participating in the talks were romanian ambassador to china comrade nicolae gavrilescu, and staff members comrades vasile chitic and ion dorobantu.

participating in the talks on the chinese side were comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the

c.p.c. central committee, comrade chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned comrades wang ming-hsiu, chu chuan-hsien, ting yuan-hung, li hsi-ling and tao miao-fa.

Li Hsien-nien, Chiao Pei-hsin Meet Romanian National Bank Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and chiao pei-hsin, vice-president of the people's bank of china, today met all members of the delegation of the national bank of romania led by its vice-president norea tatu and had a friendly and cordial talk with them.

the members of the delegation present on the occasion were constantin mirescu, corneliu croitoru and ion prundus.

present were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and vasile chitic, second secretary of the romanian embassy.

also present were leading members and staff members of departments concerned including fang kao, keng tao-ming, li ting-chuan, shang ming, yin chih-hai, wang wei-tsai and kuo chun-ching.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Leaves Peking for Rwanda

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1972)

li fang-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of rwanda, left here by plane today for his post.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Football Delegation Arrives in Damascus

(NCNA-English Damascus, May 2, 1972)

a chinese football delegation arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to syria at the invitation of the syrian general sports federation.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by ahmed hussein, member of the syrian general sports federation and chairman of the syrian football federation, and other responsibles from syrian sports circles as well as many syrian sportsmen.

also at the airport were representatives of the palestine liberation organization and other palestinian friends.

chinese ambassador to syria chin chia-lin was present.

in their speeches delivered at the airport, chairman of the syrian football federation ahmed hussein and leader of the chinese football delegation sung yen-chuang both expressed the hope that the visit of the chinese football delegation would promote the friendship between syria and china and strengthen the unity of the two peoples in their struggle against imperialism.

Chinese, Syrian Ping Pong Players Play First Match in Damascus

(NCNA-English Damascus, May 1, 1972)

the visiting chinese table tennis team played its first friendly match with damascus table tennis team here yesterday.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed in the competition hall. the national flags of china and syria were hung in the hall and there was a streamer with words in chinese and arabic extending warm welcome to the chinese players. the chinese and syrian players were given stormy applause by the spectators as they marched into the hall hand in hand. before the match began the two teams exchanged their pennons.

events played yesterday included a women's single, a men's single and women's doubles. a men's doubles with a chinese player and a syrian player on each side followed. then, chinese players gave exhibition matches, (a women's single and a men's single.) warm applauses burst from time to time from the spectators who hailed the fine sportsmanship and the skill of the players of the two countries.

over 600 spectators watched the match. among them were secretary of the damascus branch of the syrian arab baath socialist party ahmed hussein, chairman of the syrian general sports federation radha mohamed asfahami, chairman of the syrian supreme technical committee of table tennis khalid maska, as well as many personages from syrian physical culture circles.

chinese ambassador to syria chin chia-lin was present on the occasion.

yesterday evening, radha mohamed asfahami gave a dinner in honour of the chinese team.

Delegation of Syrian Sports Federation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1972)

a delegation of the syrian sports federation led by rida mohamed asgahai, secretary of the federation, arrived here by air today to attend the preparatory meeting for the asian table tennis union and pay a friendly visit to china.

members of the delegation are adel madani and salah kaouaf, members of the executive bureau of the federation.

the delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by sung chung, secretary general of the all-china sports federation and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china; leading members of departments concerned liang cho-hui, hu li-peng, fu chao-lou and hsing hsien-tseng; and table tennis coach ma chin-pao and players wang wen-jung, chen chin-tang, huang hsi-ping and hsu chien-chin.

mohamed jouma al-ahmad, military attache of the syrian embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND US

US Senators Mansfield and Scott Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 3, 1972)

u.s. senate democratic leader mike mansfield and mrs. mansfield and u.s. senate republican leader hugh scott and mrs. scott and their party left here for home by train today after a visit to china.

they were seen off at the railway station by chou chiu-yeh, secretary-general, and shao yun-sheng, council member, of the chinese people's intitute of foreign affairs; shang cheng-tso, deputy to the national people's congress; and leading members of organizations concerned including yang ke-chung, teng chien and hu hung-fan. chou chiu-yeh and shao yun-sheng accompanied the guests to shumchun.

senator and mrs. mansfield and senator and mrs. scott and their party, after leaving peking, toured shanghai, hangchow, sian and changsha and arrived in kwangchow by air on may 1. they visited factories, people's communes, hospitals, schools, museums, and scenic spots and historical sites. they visited china's 1972 spring export commodities fair in kwangchow.

END

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